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14 March 1986

China Report

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

THIRTY-FIVE GLORIOUS YEARS, 1949-1984

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CHINA REPORT

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THIRTY-FIVE GLORIOUS YEARS, 1949-1984

Beijing GUANGHUI DE SANSHIWU NIAN, 1949-1984 [THIRTY-FIVE GLORIOUS YEARS] in Chinese July 1984 pp 1-171, plus 6 pages of charts and graphs

[Text of book edited by the PRC State Statistical Bureau, published by China Statistics Publishers]

CONTENTS

JPRS note:

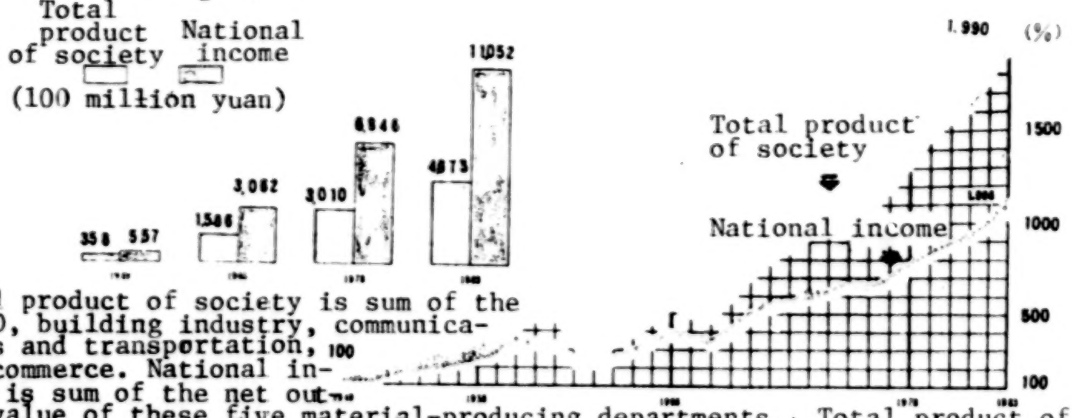
The following abbreviations have been used in this translation:

GVIAO	Gross Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output
GVIO	Gross Value of Industrial Output
GVAO	Gross Value of Agricultural Output

Charts and Graphs

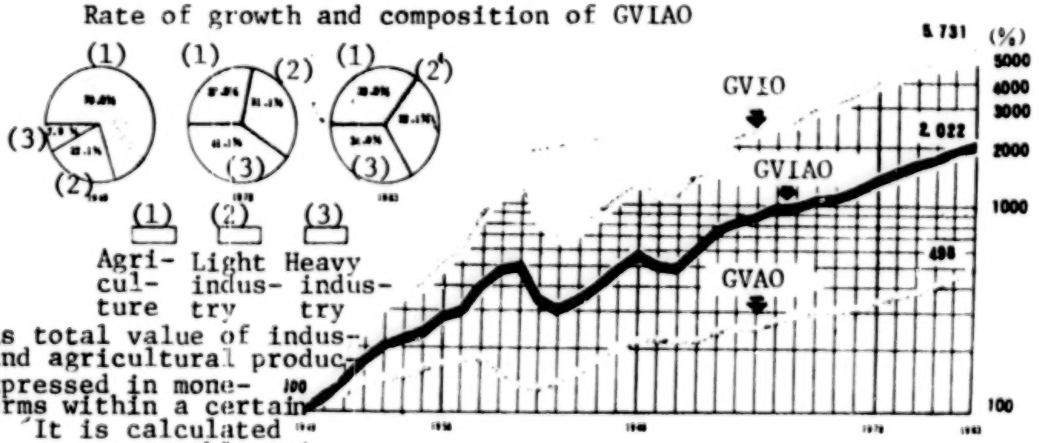
I. The Tremendous Development of the National Economy

Total product of society, national income and their rate of growth



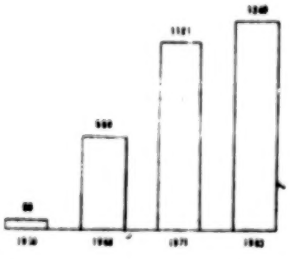
Total product of society is sum of the GVIAO, building industry, communications and transportation, and commerce. National income is sum of the net output value of these five material-producing departments. Total product of society and national income are calculated at current prices; growth rates are calculated at comparable prices.

Rate of growth and composition of GVIAO



GVIAO is total value of industrial and agricultural production expressed in monetary terms within a certain period. It is calculated according to comparable prices.

National revenue
(100 million yuan)



The above two graphs show China's great national economic development in following periods:

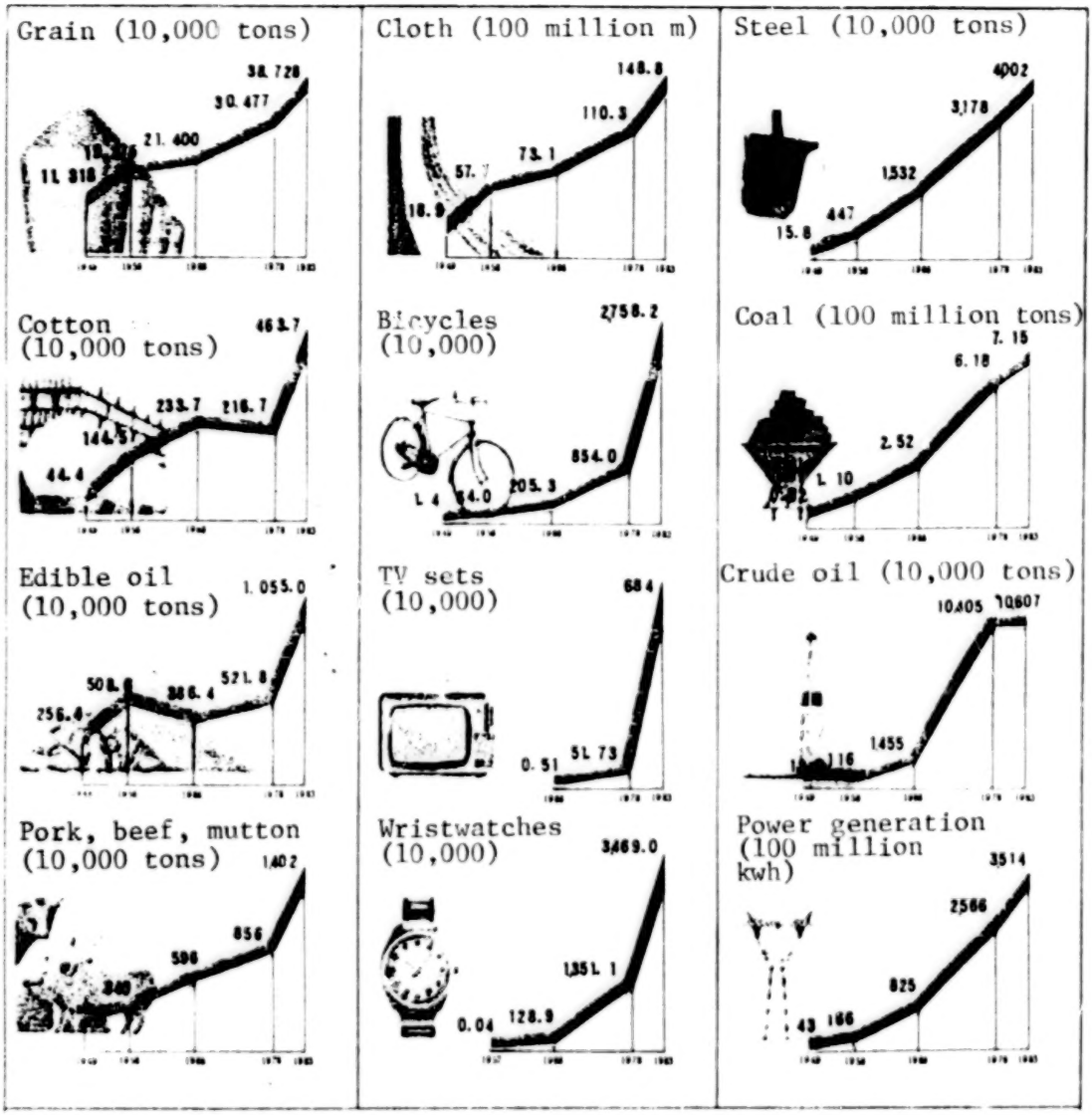
1949-1956: Basic completion of socialist transformation and smooth recovery and development of national economy.

1957-1966: Beginning of nationwide socialist construction and tortuous course of national economic growth.

1966-1976: Progress of national economy despite damage done by "Great Cultural Revolution."

1977-1983: A historic stage of development; steady and healthy development of national economy following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

II. Large Increases in Industrial, Agricultural Output

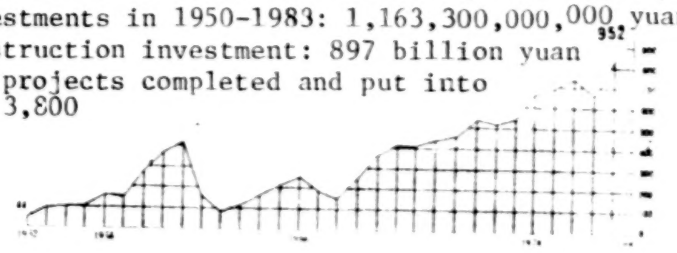


Changes in China's rank among all countries of the world in outout of major industrial, agricultural products

Grain: 2d in 1949; 1st in 1983
Cotton: 4th in 1949; 1st in 1983
Steel: 26th in 1949; 4th in 1983
Coal: 9th in 1949; 3d in 1983
Crude oil: 27th in 1950; 7th in 1983
Electric power: 25th in 1949; 6th in 1983

III. Rich Returns on Fixed-Asset Investment

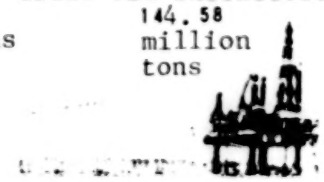
Total fixed-asset investments in state-owned units (100 million yuan)
Total fixed-asset investments in 1950-1983: 1,163,300,000,000 yuan
Of which: capital construction investment: 897 billion yuan
Large and medium-size projects completed and put into operation: more than 3,800



Newly added productive capacity

Coal industry
Amount extracted: 507.17 million tons

Petroleum industry
Crude oil extracted: 144.58 million tons

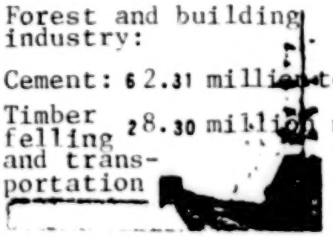


Electric power industry
Generating capacity: 68.85 million kw

Metallurgy industry
Steel smelting: 35.53 million tons

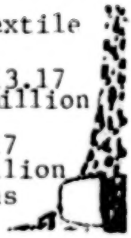
Chemical industry
Chemical fertilizer: 13.58 million tons

Forest and building industry:
Cement: 62.31 million tons
Timber felling and transportation 28.30 million m^3



Machine tool industry
Motor vehicles: 155,000
Tractors: 126,000
Machine tools: 333,550

Light and textile industries
Cotton spindles: 13.17 million
Refined sugar: 4.17 million tons



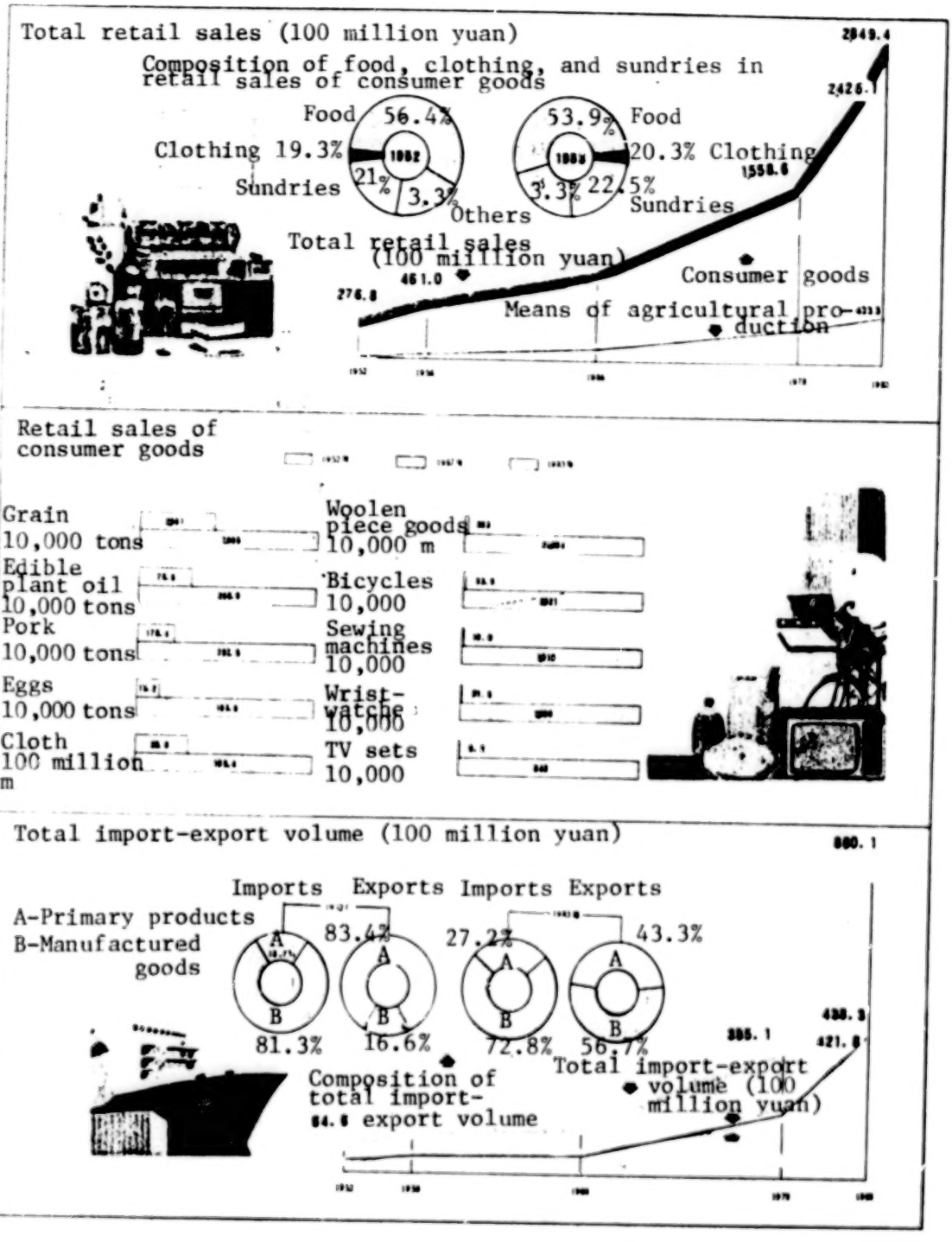
Railways:
Newly built railways: 25,000 km

Harbors:
Traffic handling capacity 183.15 million tons

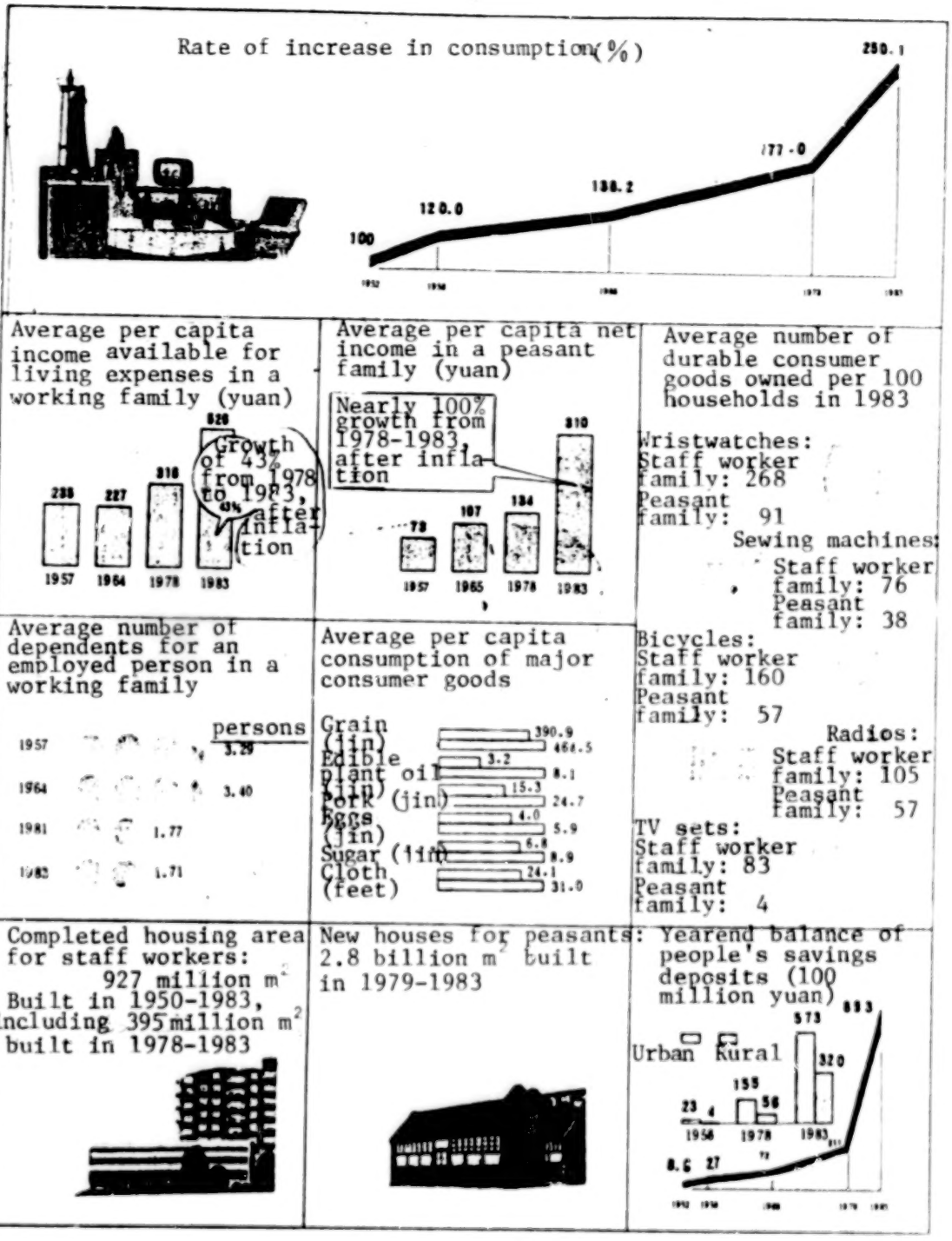
Highways:
Newly built highways: 252,000 km

Water conservancy projects
Total reservoir capacity: 420.8 billion m^3

IV. Thriving Urban and Rural Markets, Foreign Trade



V. Continued Rise in Living Standards

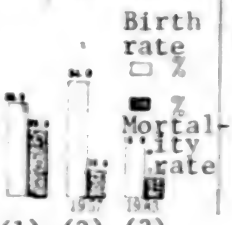


VI. Vigorous Growth of Science, Culture, Education, and Public Health

Great scientific achievements:

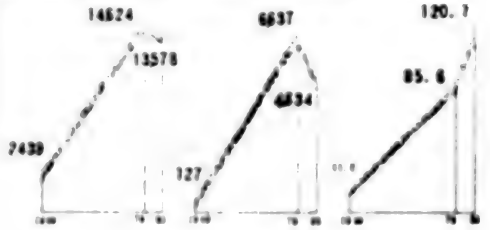
At the end of 1983, there were 6.85 million natural science technicians in state-owned units, 15-fold higher than in 1952 (425,000). In 1979-1983, there were 17,990 important research results, of which 632 were approved by the state as new inventions. Between 1970 and 1984, 15 artificial satellites were launched.

Changes in population reproduction patterns

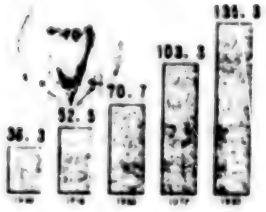


Average life expectancy before liberation and in 1981

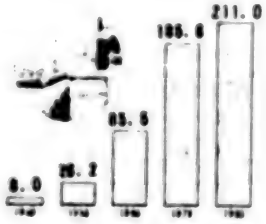
Number of students in various schools (10,000 persons)



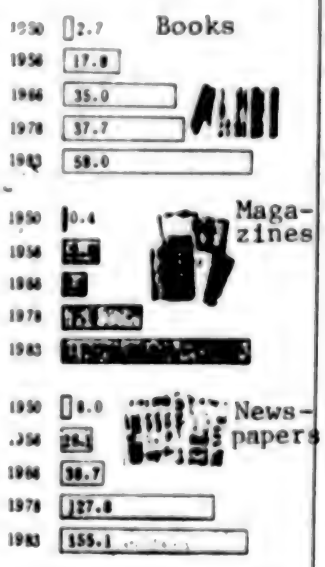
Number of doctors (10,000 persons)



Number of hospital beds (10,000)



Books, magazines, and newspapers published (100 million)



Number of movie projection units and art troupes

Movie projectors		Art troupes	
Yr	No	Yr	No
1949	646	1949	1000
1956	8662	1956	2720
1966	21819	1966	3374
1978	[illegible]	1978	3150
1983	[illegible]	1983	3444

Sports: Since the founding of the People's Republic, 237 persons have broken world records in 108 events on 269 occasions, and 139 persons have won 122 world championships in 53 evenes.

Key:

1. High birth rate and high mortality rate
2. High birth rate and low mortality rate
3. Low birth rate and low mortality rate

[Text] Preface

The great PRC has passed its 35th anniversary since it was founded in 1949.

In the long history of mankind, 35 years is a very brief period. However, these 35 years have formed a chapter of unprecedented glory for the Chinese people. Since the founding of the People's Republic, people of various nationalities in China, under CPC leadership, have carried out socialist revolution and large-scale economic construction, and turned a poor and backward semicolonial and semifeudal society into a socialist country on its way to prosperity. On its vast territory, an independent and fairly complete industrial system and national economic structure have been established, along with the development of science, education, and culture. The material and cultural lives as well as the spiritual outlook of a billion people have undergone profound changes. Now, full of confidence, they are struggling to build the motherland into a strong socialist state with a high level of civilization and democracy.

The tremendous changes in these 35 years are recognized by the whole world. Under socialist conditions, we have achieved what old China could not possibly achieve. However, building socialism in a huge country with its complex social and economic conditions is an unprecedented task that cannot be accomplished without difficulty. We have had smooth development as well as setbacks in our advance, successful experiences as well as lessons from failures. Nevertheless, if we only review the entire historic course traversed in the past 35 years, we will see that our social and national economic developments have been fairly rapid and that the people's painstaking efforts have borne rich fruits. Furthermore, when freed with setbacks or difficulties, we have always been able to overcome them and reverse the situation by relying on our own efforts and then leading our national economy back to the path of normal development. All this fully demonstrates the superiority of the socialist system.

While celebrating the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic, we have compiled the statistical data of our national economic and social development into one volume to be published under the title "Thirty-Five Glorious Years," as a tribute to the National Day and to be publicized throughout society. The purpose of this volume is to truthfully reflect the great achievements made since the founding of New China on the basis of hard facts and a host of statistical data, and to faithfully record the economic and social changes of various historical periods. Statistics is a powerful tool for understanding society, and figures are a precise language to describe objective realities. In this volume, with accurate and reliable, or essentially reliable, numerical data we will present before the people the realities of economic and social development since the founding of the People's Republic, including the successes gained as well as the setbacks encountered, rapid growth as well as stagnation and even decline. This volume not only systematically reflects China's economic development from a historical standpoint, but also shows comprehensively the conditions of various sectors of the national economy and their primary relations at present. We believe that an accurate understanding

of China's national economic development and a study of the laws governing socialist economic construction in guiding the smooth development of socialist modernization will play an active role in attaining the grand objective of quadrupling GVIAO by the turn of the century.

In compiling this volume, we have made every effort to use pictures, texts, and figures profusely for illustration. In addition to the basic statistical data, a concise description is given at the beginning of each section, and some color graphs and charts are appended in the first part of this volume. Of course, some defects and shortcomings are unavoidable, and we welcome comments and corrections from the readers.

Unless otherwise noted, the statistics in this volume do not include figures for Taiwan Province.

Table of Contents

[page number in original]

Chapter 1. Brilliant Achievements in National Economic and Social Development

It has been 35 years since the founding of the great People's Republic of China. During these 35 years, the people of all nationalities in our country, under the leadership of the CPC and the people's government, have carried out socialist revolution and large-scale economic construction, and built the semicolonial and semifeudal old China into a relatively prosperous socialist country.

The brilliant achievements in our national economic and socialist development in the past 30 and more years are mainly shown as follows:

Establishment of a Socialist Economy of Public Ownership

Before liberation, Chinese people suffered from the exploitation and oppression of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. Their political status was low and their lives were miserable. After liberation, our government abolished all the special imperialist privileges in China, confiscated the bureaucratic capitalist enterprises, and transformed them into state-owned enterprises. For national industry and commerce, it introduced a whole series of transitional forms of state capitalism and finally accomplished a peaceful redemption. In the countryside, we carried out land reform and enabled those peasants who had little or no land to acquire 700 million mu of land and other means of production. Then we led the peasants and individual handicraftsmen step-by-step onto the road of cooperative movement. In 1956, transformation of the privately owned means of production had been basically completed and a brandnew set of socialist relations were formed to eliminate the exploitation of man by man. All important means of production were taken over by the state or the collectives of the laboring people according to the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." The smooth accomplishment of such an in-depth social reform in a large populous country despite the shortcomings and mistakes in the course of socialist transformation can be called a great historical victory. The socialist economy of public ownership continued its consolidation and expansion as a powerful impetus to the development of China's economic construction. Under the predominance of socialist economy, we also permitted the coexistence and development of individual economy to a certain extent as a necessary supplement to the socialist economy. In 1983, industry under the system of socialist public ownership (including the system of state ownership and the system of collective ownership) accounted for 99 percent of the total industrial output value in the country, while individual industry accounted for only 0.1 percent. Of the total volume of retail sales, commerce under the socialist system of public ownership accounted for 88.7 percent; individual commerce, 6.5 percent; and the retail sales by peasants to the nonagricultural population, 4.7 percent. Besides, there were a few industrial and commercial enterprises with Chinese and foreign investments or exclusive foreign investments.

Large-Scale Economic Construction

Old China was economically backward and had a weak industrial foundation. After liberation, large-scale economic construction began in a planned way. From 1950 to 1983, the grand total of capital construction investments for state-owned units was 897 billion yuan, and more than 3,800 large and medium-size projects were completed and put into operation. These projects increased the value of fixed assets by 644 billion yuan and formed fairly strong material and technical foundations for increasing the social productive forces, changing the geographical distribution of production and improving living conditions.

In industrial construction, the total value of industrial fixed assets in the country, based on the original prices, in 1983, compared with 1949, increased 42.5-fold. The productive capacity of the coal, electric power, iron and steel, and textile industries was increased by several or tens of times. At the same time, some new industrial branches were established for the production of motor vehicles, tractors, airplanes, electronic products, and petrochemicals, and for national defense. We have now established a fairly independent and comprehensive industrial system, and the distribution of industry in the country is gradually tending toward being rational. A number of new industrial bases were set up in the vast hinterland where the proportion of industrial output value in the total national industrial output value was increased from 30.6 percent in 1952 to 40.5 percent in 1983.

In agricultural water conservation, new dikes totaling approximately 170,000 km and more than 80,000 reservoirs were built. Flood disasters can now generally be brought under control. The area of farmland with effective irrigation was expanded to 670 million mu. Farm machinery was developed from scratch and by now, we have more than 200 million hp for these machines.

In communications and transportation, the operational mileage of railways in the country was increased from 21,800 km in the early post-liberation period to more than 50,000 km, and many railways have double tracks and electric locomotives with greater hauling capacity. Except for Xizang, all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government are now accessible by train. Sichuan did not have any railway in the past, as shown by the old saying that "traveling in Sichuan is as difficult as going up to heaven." Now, five railways, namely, the Baoji-Chengdu, Chengdu-Chongqing, Xiangyang-Chongqing, Chengdu-Kunming, and Sichuan-Guizhou lines, are passing through Sichuan, which has become a transportation hub of the southwest. The railways in Fujian, Xinjiang, Qinghai, and Ningxia were also built from scratch. As to highway transportation, all except 2 of more than 2,000 counties are accessible by motor vehicles. There have also been fairly great developments in water transport, civil aviation, and pipeline transport.

Along with the development of economic construction, the ranks of our scientific and technical workers have continued to expand, and the scientific and technical standards have risen rapidly. In 1983, the number of scientific and technical personnel in state-owned units reached 6.85 million, a 15.1-fold increase over the 425,000 in 1952. In the past 30 and more years, important

scientific research results appeared one after another. The appraisal of the "Galaxy" supercomputer, and the successful trial manufacture, launching, and positioning of the experimental communications satellite all indicate that our science and technology have reached fairly high standards.

Great Development in Social Production

Modern industry was begun in old China at the end of the 19th century. In 1949, half a century later, the national economic development was still very slow, and the level of social production was very low. Before liberation, the highest annual output of several industrial products was as follows: steel, 923,000 tons; coal, 61.88 million tons; petroleum, 320,000 tons; electric power, 6 billion kw; and machine tools, 5,390 sets. Old China was known as "founded on agriculture"; yet the highest annual grain output was only 150 million tons and the highest cotton output about 850,000 tons. Even at such a low production level, agriculture had to suffer from the ravages of incessant fighting and the entire economy was paralyzed. In 1949, the output of major industrial and agricultural products was still about half of the highest annual output before liberation. Along with the reform of the relations of production and the planned economic construction after liberation, social production developed rapidly. In the 34 years from 1950 to 1983, the total social output value increased by an average of 9.2 percent, and the national income increased by an average of 7.3 percent each year. A comparison between the output of major industrial and agricultural products in 1983 and the highest annual output before liberation shows the following increases: in steel, a 43.4-fold increase; in coal, an 11.5-fold increase; in crude oil, a 331-fold increase; in electric power, a 58.6-fold increase; in machine tools, a 22.4-fold increase; in grain, a 2.6-fold increase; and in cotton, a 5.5-fold increase. The output of some products is now in the foremost ranks of the world. For example, in 1983, compared with 1949, steel output rose from 26th to 4th place; the output of coal, from 9th to 3d place; electric power, from 25th to 6th place; and petroleum, from 27th to 7th place. Grain and cotton output ranked first in the world and meat output was second to only the United States. We relied on our own efforts to develop social production and increase social wealth, and basically ensured meeting 1 billion people's needs for food and clothing. However, because of our huge population and weak economic foundation, per capita output is still far behind that of the economically developed countries in the world.

Expansion of Domestic and Foreign Trade

Sales on the urban and rural markets have continued to increase along with the developments in industrial and agricultural production. The total retail sales in the country increased from 17.06 billion yuan in 1950 to 284.9 billion yuan in 1983, an average annual increase of 7.5 percent, taking into account retail price fluctuations. In the past several years, while bringing into play the leading role of state-run commerce, we also supported and developed collective and individual commerce and increased the channels of circulation, thus greatly promoting retail sales in various economic forms. Trade fairs were quickly restored and developed.

In the past several years, China has adopted the open door policy and actively developed trade relations and economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries under the principle of equality and mutual benefit. According to customs statistics, since 1981, the total import-export volume has exceeded $40 billion every year, and reached $43.6 billion in 1983. The enterprises run as joint China-foreign ventures and the projects of China-foreign economic cooperation have also developed fairly rapidly. This development has played a positive role in strengthening our economic contacts with foreign countries, adjusting the surplus and shortage of commodities at home, importing advanced technology and equipment and promoting national economic development.

Basically Stable Prices

Old China had financial deficits every year with severe price inflation and hardship for the people. In the early post-liberation period, China quickly established and developed state-run commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives to ensure the supply of the necessary items to the market, and dealt resolute blows to speculation and profiteering. At the same time, efforts were made to increase revenues and curtail expenditures in order to bring government receipts and payments closer to a balance. Then, in a brief period of 2 to 3 years, the malignant price inflation left over by the old government was basically stopped. Market prices were also basically stabilized and have remained so. From 1951 to 1983, the retail price index rose 55.6 percent, averaging 1.35 percent each year. In the past several years, the prices of some commodities, especially vegetables, fruits, and aquatic products have increased considerably. However, because of the ration system, the prices of grain and edible oil have remained stable, although industrial product prices have fluctuated. On the whole, the general index of retail prices from 1979 to 1983 increased an average of only 2.7 percent each year.

Gradual Improvement in the Material and Cultural Lives of the Urban and Rural Population

The low level of production and the irrational distribution of wealth in the old Chinese society resulted in a wide gap between the rich and the poor. The peasants suffered from exploitation in the form of high rents, since, as the old saying goes, "The yield from the farmland was equally shared by the landlord and the tiller." Thus a poor harvest would force many people away from their homes. The workers could not earn enough to feed themselves, and were frequently threatened by unemployment. Their means of subsistence was very uncertain. After liberation, the system of exploitation was abolished and the people's living standards were gradually raised. In 1983, the people's consumption level throughout the country, calculated according to comparable prices, was 1.5-fold higher than in 1952. Particularly in the past several years, the state adopted a series of measures to improve living conditions. From 1979 to 1983, the average income of each person to be used as living expenses in a working family increased at an average rate of 7.4 percent each year after deducting the rise in the prices of the workers' daily necessities, while the net income per person in a peasant family increased at an average rate of 18.3 percent each year. Along with the increase in

income, people's food, clothing, sundries, and housing have not only increased in quantity but also improved in quality. The facilities for medical treatment and public health have also been improved. Furthermore, with the widespread development of mass sports, the people are now physically stronger and their life expectancy much longer.

Improvements have been made both in the people's material and cultural lives. At present, compared with 1949, the number of students attending universities, secondary schools, and primary schools have increased 10.3-fold, 36.9-fold, and 5.6-fold, respectively. Sparetime education for adults is now developing vigorously, and 26.3 percent of the workers and staff members in the country are attending technical and cultural classes. The development of movies, television, dramas, and publications has also enriched people's spiritual lives.

Gradual Change in the Backwardness of Minority Areas

China is a multinational country. In addition to the Han, there are 55 minority nationalities. Before liberation, many of them were very economically and culturally backward. After liberation and through the socialist transformation, their status has changed from that of a feudal or slave society directly to that of a socialist society by skipping one or several stages of social development. In those places where minority people live in compact communities, the practice of regional autonomy has aroused people's enthusiasm in strengthening unity and cooperation and in building socialism.

Thanks to the state's vigorous support and the common efforts of the minority peoples in the past 30 and more years, economic construction in the minority areas has developed fairly rapidly. Each year, the state has given these areas financial subsidies, granted various types of loans, and supplied relief funds in addition to fairly large investments. From 1950 to 1983, the amount of capital construction investments totaled 83.94 billion yuan, and the completion of the Baotou iron and steel industry base, the Karamay petroleum industry base, and many large and medium-size construction projects helped promote the economic development of these areas. Their GVIAO increased at an average rate of 7.6 percent each year. In 1983, their GVIAO totaled 62.07 billion yuan, their grain output totaled 40.27 million tons, their cotton output totaled 168,000 tons, their large animals in stock totaled 43.4 million head, their steel output totaled 1.73 million tons, their coal output totaled 65.21 million tons, their crude oil output totaled 6.72 million tons, and their electric power totaled 23.9 billion kwh, all registering large increases over 1949, and many products were developed from scratch. Communications and transportation facilities have also been improved. In 1983, the operational mileage of railways was 12,088 km and that of highways, 230,000 km. Compared with 1949, these mileages have increased 2.4-fold and 19-fold, respectively. The economic inequity among various nationalities left over in history is being gradually changed.

All these achievements can eloquently prove the great vitality of the socialist system and that the socialist road can help China get rid of its poverty and backwardness and become prosperous gradually. Of course, China has also

committed serious errors in the course of the arduous and complex task of socialist construction. The precipitous advance beginning in 1958 led to a serious economic imbalance, and we had to spend 5 years, beginning in 1981, in the readjustment. The "Great Cultural Revolution" which began in 1966 was an error affecting the whole country for 10 long years and causing the most grievous setback and damage since the founding of the People's Republic. After the downfall of Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary clique, the serious consequences of the 10 years of internal turmoil were not adequately assessed, resulting in some exaggerated and impractical slogans and objectives which led to new difficulties in economic development. These mistakes have caused very serious losses and waste in the national economy and prevented China from making such achievements as it should.

The 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in December 1978 carefully summed up the experiences in economic construction, drew lessons from these experiences, corrected the mistakes, and made the strategic decision that the focus of all work should be shifted to socialist modernization. Then it lay down the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving the national economy and worked out a series of correct policies to help our national economy embark on the path of stable development once again. In the past 5 years, the output-related responsibility system was adopted in the countryside and economic diversification was actively encouraged. The long stagnation of agricultural production ended and a new upsurge emerged. From 1979 to 1983, GVAO increased at an average rate of 7.9 percent each year and new records were set in the output of grain, cotton, edible oil, sugar, meat, and other major agricultural sideline products. There has also been sustained industrial growth in the course of readjustment. In light industry production, the long backwardness has ended, while in heavy industry, the product mix has been readjusted and the scope of service expanded. The major proportionate relationships in the national economy tended to be basically balanced. In GVIAO, the proportion of agriculture was increased from 27.8 percent in 1978 to 33.9 percent in 1983; that of light industry was increased from 31.1 percent to 32.1 percent; and that of heavy industry dropped from 41.1 percent to 34 percent. In the use of national income, the proportion of accumulation dropped from 36.5 percent to 30 percent in 1983 with a corresponding increase in consumption. A spectacle of prosperity rarely seen before appeared in the urban and rural markets, and living conditions have been fairly greatly improved. There have also been great developments in science, education, public health, and sports. At the same time, we gained marked success and useful experiences in the initial reform of the economic system. However, the backwardness in various fields, formed in history, cannot be completely eliminated in a brief period. For example, production technology is backward, economic management standards are low, the industrial setup is not rational enough, economic results are poor, the people's standards of living are still fairly low, and some people still have difficulty with their livelihood. Therefore, the task of economic readjustment and restructuring is still quite arduous.

Guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 6th NPC, and upholding the four basic principles, we must continue to develop stability, unity, and a lively political stmosphere, and further mobilize the initiative of millions

upon millions of people. By giving full play to the superiority of our socialist system, we can certainly attain the grand objective of accomplishing the four socialist modernizations.

Total Product of Society

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	Total product of society	Agriculture	Industry	Construction industry	Transportation	Commerce
1949	557	326	140	4	19	68
1950	683	384	191	13	19	76
1951	820	420	264	24	24	88
1952	1,015	461	349	57	35	113
1953	1,241	510	450	85	42	154
1954	1,346	535	515	82	48	166
1955	1,415	575	534	86	50	170
1956	1,639	610	642	146	56	185
1957	1,606	537	704	118	60	187
1958	2,138	566	1,083	202	90	197
1959	2,546	497	1,483	235	121	212
1960	2,679	457	1,637	248	131	206
1961	1,978	559	1,062	90	7-	191
1962	1,800	584	920	74	62	160
1963	1,956	642	993	97	66	158
1964	2,268	720	1,164	151	72	161
1965	2,695	833	1,402	177	91	192
1966	3,062	910	1,624	197	102	229
1967	2,774	924	1,382	155	86	227
1968	2,648	928	1,285	132	83	220
1969	3,184	948	1,665	222	99	250
1970	3,800	1,058	2,080	271	117	274
1971	4,203	1,107	2,375	311	128	282
1972	4,396	1,123	2,517	323	136	297
1973	4,776	1,226	2,741	335	144	330
1974	4,859	1,277	2,730	376	142	334
1975	5,379	1,343	3,124	437	160	315
1976	5,433	1,378	3,158	435	155	307
1977	6,003	1,400	3,578	462	179	384
1978	6,846	1,567	4,067	569	205	438
1979	7,642	1,896	4,483	645	209	409
1980	8,531	2,180	4,897	767	247	440
1981	9,071	2,460	5,120	747	254	490
1982	9,963	2,785	5,506	912	286	474
1983	11,052	3,121	6,088	1,034	313	496

Note: This table is based on current prices.

Indices of Total Product of Society

Unit: percent

Year	Index		Year	Index	
	Percent of 1952	Percent of previous year		Percent of 1952	Percent of previous year
1949	54.0		1966	301.8	116.9
			1967	272.0	90.1
1950	66.2	122.6	1968	259.2	95.3
1951	79.4	120.1	1969	324.8	125.3
1952	100.0	125.9	1970	403.1	124.1
1953	118.7	118.7	1971	445.2	110.4
1954	128.6	8.5	1972	465.0	104.4
1955	136.6	106.1	1973	505.0	108.6
1956	161.1	117.9	1974	514.6	101.9
1957	170.9	106.1	1975	573.8	111.5
1958	226.7	132.7	1976	581.8	101.4
1959	267.4	118.0	1977	641.7	110.3
1960	280.0	104.7	1978	725.8	113.1
1961	186.2	66.5	1979	787.5	108.5
1962	167.6	90.0	1980	853.7	108.4
1963	184.7	110.2	1981	893.0	104.6
1964	217.0	117.5	1982	977.8	109.5
1965	258.2	119.0	1983	1,074.6	109.9

Average annual growth rate (percent)

First 5-Year Plan	11.3	Fourth 5-Year Plan	7.3
Second 5-Year Plan	-0.4	Fifth 5-Year Plan	8.3
1963-1965	15.5	1953-1983	8.0
Third 5-Year Plan	9.3	1979-1983	8.2

Note: This table is based on comparable prices.

Gross Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	GVIAO	GVAO	GVIO	within GVIO	
				Gross value of light industry output	Gross value of heavy industry output
1949	466	326	140	103	37
1950	575	384	191	135	56
1951	684	420	264	179	85
1952	810	461	349	225	124
1953	960	510	450	282	168
1954	1,050	535	515	317	198
1955	1,109	575	534	316	218
1956	1,252	610	642	370	272
1957	1,241	537	704	387	317
1958	1,649	566	1,083	503	580
1959	1,980	497	1,483	616	867
1960	2,094	457	1,637	547	1,090
1961	1,621	559	1,062	451	611
1962	1,504	584	920	434	486
1963	1,635	642	993	445	548
1964	1,884	720	1,164	516	648
1965	2,235	833	1,402	723	679
1966	2,534	910	1,624	796	828
1967	2,306	924	1,382	733	649
1968	2,213	928	1,285	690	595
1969	2,613	948	1,665	837	828
1970	3,138	1,058	2,080	960	1,120
1971	3,482	1,107	2,375	1,020	1,355
1972	3,640	1,123	2,517	1,079	1,438
1973	3,967	1,226	2,741	1,189	1,552
1974	4,007	1,277	2,730	1,213	1,517
1975	4,467	1,343	3,124	1,376	1,748
1976	4,536	1,378	3,158	1,395	1,763
1977	4,978	1,400	3,578	1,573	2,005
1978	5,634	1,567	4,067	1,753	2,314
1979	6,379	1,896	4,483	1,958	2,525
1980	7,077	2,180	4,897	2,309	2,588
1981	7,580	2,460	5,120	2,637	2,483
1982	8,291	2,785	5,506	2,766	2,740
1983	9,209	3,121	6,088	2,954	3,134

Note: This table is based on current prices.

Indices of Gross Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output (1952 = 100)

Year	GVIAO	GVAO	GVIO	within GVIO	
				Light industry output	Heavy industry output
1949	56.3	67.4	40.8	46.6	30.3
1950	69.5	79.3	55.7	60.6	46.7
1951	82.7	86.8	77.0	81.0	69.7
1952	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953	114.4	103.1	130.3	126.7	136.9
1954	125.2	106.6	151.6	144.8	163.9
1955	133.5	114.7	160.0	144.8	187.7
1956	155.5	120.5	204.9	173.3	262.3
1957	167.8	124.8	228.6	183.3	310.7
1958	221.9	127.8	353.9	245.1	555.5
1959	265.0	110.4	481.7	299.0	822.7
1960	279.3	96.4	535.7	269.7	1,035.8
1961	192.5	94.1	331.1	211.4	554.2
1962	173.0	99.9	276.1	193.6	429.0
1963	189.6	111.6	299.6	198.1	488.2
1964	222.9	126.7	358.3	233.4	590.7
1965	268.3	137.1	452.9	344.7	651.0
1966	314.7	149.0	547.6	394.7	830.0
1967	284.5	151.2	472.0	366.7	664.0
1968	272.6	147.5	448.4	348.7	630.1
1969	337.4	149.2	602.2	436.6	906.7
1970	424.3	166.3	787.1	515.6	1,290.2
1971	475.9	171.4	904.4	549.1	1,566.3
1972	497.4	171.1	964.1	583.1	1,675.9
1973	543.0	185.5	1,055.7	644.9	1,821.7
1974	550.6	193.2	1,058.9	662.3	1,792.6
1975	616.2	202.1	1,218.8	748.4	2,093.8
1976	626.6	207.1	1,234.6	766.4	2,104.3
1977	693.7	210.6	1,411.1	876.0	2,405.2
1978	779.0	229.6	1,601.6	970.6	2,780.4
1979	845.2	249.4	1,737.7	1,063.8	2,994.5
1980	908.6	259.1	1,888.9	1,259.5	3,036.4
1981	950.4	276.2	1,966.3	1,437.1	2,893.7
1982	1,033.1	306.7	2,117.7	1,519.0	3,177.3
1983	1,138.5	335.9	2,340.1	1,651.2	3,571.3

Composition of Gross Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output

Year	Percentage of GVIAO				Percentage of GVIO	
	Gross output GVAO	GVIO	Gross output value of light industry output	Gross output value of heavy industry output	Gross output value of light industry output	Gross output value of heavy industry output
1949	70.0	30.0	22.1	7.9	73.6	26.4
1950	66.8	33.2	23.5	9.7	70.7	29.3
1951	61.4	38.6	26.2	12.4	67.8	32.2
1952	56.9	43.1	27.8	15.3	64.5	35.5
1953	53.1	46.9	29.4	17.5	62.7	37.3
1954	50.9	49.1	30.2	18.9	61.6	38.4
1955	51.8	48.2	28.5	19.7	59.2	40.8
1956	48.7	51.3	29.6	21.7	57.6	42.4
1957	43.3	56.7	31.2	25.5	55.0	45.0
1958	34.3	65.7	30.5	35.2	46.5	53.5
1959	25.1	74.9	31.1	43.8	41.5	58.5
1960	21.8	78.2	26.1	52.1	33.4	66.6
1961	34.5	65.5	27.8	37.7	42.5	57.5
1962	38.8	61.2	28.9	32.3	47.2	52.8
1963	39.3	60.7	27.2	33.5	44.8	55.2
1964	38.2	61.8	27.4	34.4	44.3	55.7
1965	37.3	62.7	32.3	30.4	51.6	48.4
1966	35.9	64.1	31.4	32.7	49.0	51.0
1967	40.1	59.9	31.8	28.1	53.0	47.0
1968	41.9	58.1	31.2	26.9	53.7	46.3
1969	36.3	63.7	32.0	31.7	50.3	49.7
1970	33.7	66.3	30.6	35.7	46.2	53.8
1971	31.8	68.2	29.3	38.9	43.0	57.0
1972	30.9	69.1	29.6	39.5	42.9	57.1
1973	30.9	69.1	30.0	39.1	43.4	56.6
1974	31.9	68.1	30.3	37.8	44.4	55.6
1975	30.1	69.9	30.8	39.1	44.1	55.9
1976	30.4	69.6	30.7	38.9	44.2	55.8
1977	28.1	71.9	31.6	40.3	44.0	56.0
1978	27.8	72.2	31.1	41.1	43.1	56.9
1979	29.7	70.3	30.7	39.6	43.7	56.3
1980	30.8	69.2	32.6	36.6	47.2	52.8
1981	32.5	67.5	34.7	32.8	51.5	48.5
1982	33.6	66.4	33.4	33.0	50.2	49.8
1983	33.9	66.1	32.1	34.0	48.5	51.5

Note: This table is based on current prices.

Gross Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output in Various Areas (1983)

Unit: 100 million yuan

Area	GVIAO	GVAO	GVIO	within GVIO	
				Gross value of light industry output	Gross value of heavy industry output
National total	9,046.25	2,881.84	6,164.41	3,059.74	3,104.67
Beijing	277.67	27.07	250.60	112.67	137.93
Tianjin	252.07	22.87	229.20	129.97	99.23
Hebei	411.30	158.61	252.69	119.63	133.06
Shanxi	218.68	66.81	151.87	44.01	107.86
Nei Monggol	127.19	51.85	75.34	31.90	43.44
Liaoning	626.62	109.98	516.64	182.17	334.47
Jilin	242.17	77.10	165.07	65.25	99.82
Heilongjiang	400.48	111.98	288.50	95.94	192.56
Shanghai	719.38	40.80	678.58	377.24	301.34
Jiangsu	824.96	255.51	569.45	334.40	235.05
Zhejiang	409.57	141.46	268.11	169.97	98.14
Anhui	288.01	127.32	160.69	86.63	74.06
Fujian	162.60	66.79	95.81	59.90	35.91
Jiangxi	195.60	89.40	106.20	51.77	54.43
Shandong	666.28	260.70	405.58	224.53	181.05
Henan	440.56	203.92	236.64	119.94	116.70
Hubei	452.87	140.21	312.66	152.85	159.81
Hunan	362.08	156.22	205.86	94.26	111.60
Guangdong	455.23	149.29	305.94	197.75	108.19
Guangxi	180.47	85.59	94.88	59.43	35.45
Sichuan	593.53	253.56	339.97	163.65	176.32
Guizhou	114.20	51.97	62.23	23.15	39.08
Yunnan	158.64	69.48	89.16	44.93	44.23
Xizang	7.02	5.72	1.30	0.54	0.76
Shaanxi	192.53	63.08	129.45	61.95	67.50
Gansu	124.28	36.17	88.11	20.21	67.90
Qinghai	23.31	9.04	14.27	5.98	8.29
Ningxia	24.96	8.84	16.12	4.66	11.46
Xinjiang	93.99	40.50	53.49	24.46	29.03

Note: This table is based on 1980 constant prices.

National Income

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	Total national income	Agri-culture	Indus-try	Build-ing indus-try	Trans-porta-tion	Com-merce	Per capita national income (yuan)
1949	358	245	45	1	12	55	66
1950	426	287	60	5	14	60	77
1951	497	316	84	9	18	70	88
1952	589	340	115	21	25	88	104
1953	709	374	156	28	29	122	122
1954	748	388	174	26	32	128	126
1955	788	417	179	30	33	129	129
1956	882	439	212	55	37	139	142
1957	908	425	257	45	39	142	142
1958	1,118	440	401	68	59	150	171
1959	1,222	376	527	76	78	165	183
1960	1,220	332	565	79	84	160	183
1961	996	432	345	25	48	146	151
1962	924	444	303	32	38	107	139
1963	1,000	488	337	40	39	96	147
1964	1,166	549	422	50	44	101	167
1965	1,387	641	505	53	58	130	194
1966	1,586	692	606	58	66	164	216
1967	1,487	703	505	55	52	172	198
1968	1,415	714	449	44	49	159	183
1969	1,617	722	587	60	62	186	203
1970	1,926	795	772	80	74	205	235
1971	2,077	826	873	91	80	207	247
1972	2,136	830	920	88	84	214	248
1973	2,318	911	995	92	89	231	263
1974	2,348	951	986	99	85	227	261
1975	2,503	985	1,113	113	96	196	273
1976	2,427	996	1,050	120	92	169	261
1977	2,644	981	1,195	124	106	238	280
1978	3,010	1,065	1,408	125	118	294	315
1979	3,350	1,318	1,536	130	121	245	346
1980	3,688	1,442	1,688	185	126	247	376
1981	3,940	1,640	1,709	193	130	268	396
1982	4,261	1,868	1,803	209	150	231	423
1983	4,673	2,097	1,960	234	165	217	458

Note: This table is based on current prices.

National Income Indices

Year	Indices		Year	Indices	
	Percentage of 1952	Percentage of previous year		Percentage of 1952	Percentage of previous year
1949	58.9		1966	231.0	117.0
			1967	214.3	92.8
1950	70.1	119.0	1968	200.4	93.5
1951	81.8	116.7	1969	239.1	119.3
1952	100.0	122.2	1970	294.7	123.3
1953	114.0	114.0	1971	315.3	107.0
1954	120.6	105.8	1972	324.5	102.9
1955	128.3	106.4	1973	351.4	108.3
1956	146.4	114.1	1974	355.2	101.1
1957	153.0	104.5	1975	384.7	108.3
1958	186.7	122.0	1976	374.4	97.3
1959	202.1	108.2	1977	403.6	107.8
1960	199.2	98.6	1978	453.2	112.3
1961	140.0	70.3	1979	484.9	107.0
1962	130.9	93.5	1980	515.9	106.4
1963	144.9	110.7	1981	541.2	104.9
1964	168.8	116.5	1982	586.1	108.3
1965	197.5	117.0	1983	639.4	109.1

Average annual growth rate (percent)

First 5-Year Plan	9.9	Fourth 5-Year Plan	5.5
Second 5-Year Plan	-3.1	Fifth 5-Year Plan	6.0
1963-1965	14.7	1953-1983	6.2
Third 5-Year Plan	8.3	1979-1983	7.1

Note: This table is based on comparable prices.

Ratio Between Consumption and Accumulation in National Income

Year	National income disbursement	Consumption	Accumulation	Consumption rate	Accumulation rate
	(100 million yuan)			(percent)	
1952	607	477	130	78.6	21.4
1953	727	559	168	76.9	23.1
1954	765	570	195	74.5	25.5
1955	807	622	185	77.1	22.9
1956	888	671	217	75.6	24.4
1957	935	702	233	75.1	24.9
1958	1,117	738	379	66.1	33.9
1959	1,274	716	558	56.2	43.8
1960	1,264	763	501	60.4	39.6
1961	1,013	819	195	80.8	19.2
1962	948	849	99	89.6	10.4
1963	1,047	864	183	82.5	17.5
1964	1,184	921	263	77.8	22.2
1965	1,347	982	365	72.9	27.1
1966	1,535	1,065	470	69.4	30.6
1967	1,428	1,124	304	78.7	21.3
1968	1,409	1,111	298	78.9	21.1
1969	1,537	1,180	357	76.8	23.2
1970	1,876	1,258	618	67.1	32.9
1971	2,008	1,324	684	65.9	34.1
1972	2,052	1,404	648	68.4	31.6
1973	2,252	1,511	741	67.1	32.9
1974	2,291	1,550	741	67.7	32.3
1975	2,451	1,521	830	66.1	33.9
1976	2,424	1,676	748	69.1	30.9
1977	2,573	1,741	832	67.7	32.3
1978	2,975	1,888	1,087	63.5	36.5
1979	3,356	2,195	1,161	65.4	34.6
1980	3,686	2,521	1,165	68.4	31.6
1981	3,887	2,781	1,106	71.5	28.5
1982	4,256	3,020	1,236	71.0	29.0
1983	4,731	3,311	1,420	70.0	30.0

Note: This table is based on current prices. National income disbursement is not the same as total national income because of the effects of the import-export disparity and errors in calculation.

Composition of Consumption in National Income

Year	Consumption (100 million yuan)			Percentage of consumption	
	Total	People's consumption	Social consumption	People's consumption	Social consumption
1952	477	434	43	91.0	9.0
1953	559	508	51	90.9	9.1
1954	570	527	43	92.5	7.5
1955	622	575	47	92.4	7.6
1956	671	613	58	91.4	8.6
1957	702	649	53	92.4	7.6
1958	738	683	55	92.6	7.4
1959	716	641	75	89.5	10.5
1960	763	683	80	89.5	10.5
1961	818	755	63	92.3	7.7
1962	849	781	68	92.0	8.0
1963	864	793	71	91.8	8.2
1964	921	841	80	91.3	8.7
1965	982	895	87	91.2	8.8
1966	1,065	969	96	91.0	9.0
1967	1,124	1,026	98	91.3	8.7
1968	1,111	1,020	91	91.9	8.1
1969	1,180	1,068	112	90.5	9.5
1970	1,258	1,145	113	91.0	9.0
1971	1,324	1,195	129	90.3	9.7
1972	1,404	1,263	141	89.9	10.1
1973	1,511	1,364	147	90.3	9.7
1974	1,550	1,396	154	90.1	9.9
1975	1,621	1,450	171	89.5	10.5
1976	1,676	1,502	174	89.6	10.4
1977	1,741	1,553	188	89.2	10.8
1978	1,888	1,673	215	88.6	11.4
1979	2,195	1,910	285	87.0	13.0
1980	2,521	2,223	298	88.2	11.8
1981	2,781	2,473	308	88.9	11.1
1982	3,020	2,688	332	89.0	11.0
1983	3,311	2,939	372	88.8	11.2

Note: This table is based on current prices.

Composition of Accumulation in National Income

Year	Accumulation (100 million yuan)	Percentage of accumulation		Percentage of accumulation	
		Productive accumulation	Nonproductive accumulation	Fixed-asset accumulation	Liquid-asset accumulation
1952	130	50.8	49.2	43.8	56.2
1953	168	49.4	50.6	50.6	49.4
1954	195	50.3	49.7	55.9	44.1
1955	185	51.4	48.6	58.9	41.1
1956	217	71.0	29.0	82.5	17.5
1957	233	58.8	41.2	60.1	39.9
1958	379	82.3	17.7	73.9	26.1
1959	558	86.9	13.1	66.7	33.3
1960	501	97.4	2.6	79.6	20.4
1961	195	78.5	21.5	75.9	24.1
1962	99	63.6	36.4	97.0	3.0
1963	183	63.9	36.1	72.7	27.3
1964	263	60.8	39.2	77.2	22.8
1965	365	70.7	29.3	69.3	30.7
1966	470	68.9	31.1	65.3	34.7
1967	304	82.2	17.8	66.4	33.6
1968	298	78.5	21.5	55.7	44.3
1969	357	76.2	23.8	77.9	22.1
1970	618	71.8	28.2	67.8	32.2
1971	684	76.2	23.8	68.4	31.6
1972	648	78.7	21.3	73.9	26.1
1973	741	73.7	26.3	67.7	32.3
1974	741	75.4	24.6	74.6	25.4
1975	830	73.4	26.6	78.1	21.9
1976	748	79.3	20.7	83.3	16.7
1977	832	70.9	29.1	77.5	22.5
1978	1,087	71.8	28.2	72.0	28.0
1979	1,161	64.1	35.9	72.2	27.8
1980	1,165	54.5	45.5	76.7	23.3
1981	1,106	46.8	53.2	70.3	29.7
1982	1,236	46.1	53.9	78.4	21.6
1983	1,420	52.3	47.7	78.9	21.1

Note: This table is based on current prices.

Major Proportionate Relationships in National Economy (based on current prices)

Unit: Percent

	1952	1957	1978	1983
I. Proportions of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry in GVIAO				
Agriculture	56.9	43.3	27.8	33.9
Light industry	27.8	31.2	31.1	32.1
Heavy industry	15.3	25.5	41.1	34.0
II. Proportions of light and heavy industries in GVIO				
Light industry	64.5	55.0	43.1	48.5
Heavy industry	35.5	45.0	56.9	51.5
III. Proportions of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery in GVAO				
Agriculture (crop farming)	83.1	80.6	67.8	62.2
Forestry	0.7	1.7	3.0	4.1
Animal husbandry	11.5	12.9	13.2	15.5
Sideline production	4.4	4.3	14.6	16.2
of which: industry run by rural units			11.7	11.8
Fishery	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.0
IV. Ratio between accumulation and consumption in national income disbursement				
Accumulation	21.4	24.9	36.5	30.0
Consumption	78.6	75.1	63.5	70.0
V. Ratio between productive and nonproductive capital construction investment				
Productive investment	66.9	73.3	79.1	58.3
Nonproductive investment	33.1	26.7	20.9	41.7
of which: housing investment	10.3	9.3	7.8	21.1
VI. Proportions of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry in capital construction investment				
Agriculture	13.4	8.3	10.6	6.0
Light industry	9.3	7.7	5.8	6.5
Heavy industry	29.5	42.8	48.7	41.0
VII. Proportions of energy industry and transportation, posts and telecommunications				
Energy industry	10.0	15.4	22.7	21.3
Transportation, posts and telecommunications	17.5	14.4	13.6	13.1
VIII. Proportion of national revenue in national income	29.5	34.2	37.2	25.9
IX. Proportion of capital construction allocation in national expenditure	26.5	40.7	40.7	29.6
X. Proportion of Expenses for undertakings in culture, education, public health and science in national expenditure	7.7	9.1	10.1	17.3

Note: Item III in 1952 and 1957 is based on constant prices for 1957; in 1978, based on constant prices for 1970; in 1983, based on current prices. Items VI and VII are based on classification of national economic sectors. Item VII is based on the national revenue which does not include foreign loans.

Major Economic Indices in Autonomous National Minority Regions

Item	Unit	1952	1957	1965	1978	1983
I. GVIAO	100 million yuan	57.9	92.0	157.2	367.7	620.7
GVAO	" " "	46.5	62.5	88.4	155.6	303.9
GVIO	" " "	11.4	29.5	68.8	212.1	316.8
II. Agriculture						
Arable land area	10,000 hectares	1,348	1,535	1,672	1,640	1,686
Irrigated area	" "	363	540	532	601	689
Grain output	10,000 tons	1,582	1,883	2,217	3,124	4,027
Cotton output	" "	3.14	5.98	8.87	5.97	16.83
Yearend number of large animals	10,000 head	2,439	2,926	3,373	3,807	4,340
Yearend number of sheep	" "	4,030	5,399	8,595	9,580	9,673
Yearend number of pigs	" "	1,137	1,589	2,151	3,260	3,971
III. Industry						
Steel output	10,000 tons			39.4	128.5	173.4
Pig iron output	" "	0.9	4.5	55.8	168.2	195.7
Coal output	" "	178	545	2,029	6,081	6,521
Crude oil output	" "	5.2	9.5	97.3	577.7	672.4
Power generation	100 million kwh	0.8	4.3	33.4	174.0	239.3
Timber output	10,000 m^3	233	645	858	1,212	1,565
Cloth output	100 million m	0.35	0.81	1.82	3.73	5.30
IV. Transportation, posts and telecommunications						
Railway operational mileage	km	3,787	5,486		9,018	12,088
Highway mileage	10,000 km	2.59	6.27	12.55	20.80	23.00
Total length of postal routes	" "	13.13	39.72	36.37	94.75	88.11
V. Commerce						
Total volume of retail sales	100 million yuan	17.9	39.7	64.4	150.8	277.5
Total volume of domestic procurement	" " "	4.8	24.0	42.9	103.3	185.5
VI. Public health						
Public health establishments	each	1,176	13,819	25,306	23,934	28,800
Beds in hospitals and sanitoriums	each	5,711	26,470	93,229	224,409	273,033
Medical personnel	10,000 persons	1.79	6.56	15.69	27.94	38.77

Note: GVIAO for 1952 and 1957 is based on constant prices for 1952; in 1965, based on constant prices for 1957; in 1978, based on constant prices for 1970; and in 1983, based on constant prices for 1980.

Total Capital Construction Investment in Autonomous National Minority Regions

Unit: 100 million yuan

Period	Total capital construction investment	Period	Total capital construction investment
1950-1983 total	839.41	1976	35.14
Recovery period	5.60	1977	38.49
First 5-Year Plan	40.78	1978	53.04
Second 5-Year Plan	119.93	1979	54.10
1963-1965	45.06	1980	56.81
Third 5-Year Plan	90.05	Sixth 5-Year Plan	
Fourth 5-Year Plan	152.12	1981	37.89
Fifth 5-Year Plan	237.58	1982	48.62
		1983	61.78

Educational and Cultural Undertakings for All National Minorities

Item (Unit)	1952	1957	1965	1978	1982	1983
Regular students of national minorities						
Institutes of higher learning (10,000 persons)	0.29	1.61	2.19	3.60	5.34	5.96
Secondary schools (10,000 persons)	9.20	31.43	39.07	252.62	187.30	191.18
Primary schools (10,000 persons)	147.42	319.43	435.00	768.56	823.86	812.90
National minority teachers						
Institutes of higher learning (10,000 persons)	623*	1,941	3,311	5,876	9,150	10,791
Secondary schools (10,000 persons)	0.27	0.91	1.61	11.69	11.26	11.48
Primary schools (10,000 persons)	5.98*	8.11	13.32	31.02	34.32	34.49
Books published in minority languages (10,000 volumes)	661.2	1,461.6	2,480	3,908	3,330	3,358
Magazines in minority languages (10,000 volumes)	168.6	243.8	268	313	631	616
Newspapers in minority languages (10,000 copies)	2,933.3	2,433.5	3,955	7,072	9,666	10,371

Note: This table is based on national statistics.
*Indicates 1953 figure.

Chapter 2. Population

China is the most populous country in the world. At the end of 1983, there was a total population of 1,024,950,000 (including active servicemen)--one-fourth of the world's population--in the 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government on the continent. In old China, despite its huge population, the people were poor, the mortality rate was high, and the compositions of urban and rural population and of cultural standards were all backward. Since liberation, particularly in the past several years, profound changes have occurred in the reproduction of population as well as the composition of population.

Lower Population Growth Rate, Initial Harmony Between Population Reproduction and Material Reproduction

Soon after the founding of the People's Republic, China's total population was about 540 million. Later, the national population increased fairly rapidly and in the 1950's, its natural growth rate was generally 20 to 24 per thousand. In the 1960's, it was generally 25 to 30 per thousand. The blind population increase during this period had its pressure on economic development. China's economy was not adequately developed and the national income was fairly low. In the 1950's and 1960's, the average increase in national income was only 7 to 8 billion yuan a year, and about one-quarter of it was spent on consumption by the new population and on nonproductive accumulation. This affected the development of production and construction and the improvement of living conditions. Population control began after 1972, and the natural growth rate gradually dropped to about 15 per thousand. In September 1980, the party and government further strengthened the work of family planning and treated it as a basic national policy. In 1983, the natural population growth rate dropped to 11.54 per thousand, and the pressure of population on economic development was alleviated. Now, "late marriage, late childbearing, reduced births, and better births" have become the order of the day, and the old feudal ideas and customs are changing gradually.

Basic Changes in Population Reproduction Patterns

Both the birth rate and the mortality rate in old China were very high. The population had a reproduction pattern of low natural growth rate from the high rates of birth and mortality. After liberation, China devoted more than 30 years to the task of lowering the birth and mortality rates and has initially formed a population reproduction pattern of low natural growth rate from low rates of birth and mortality. This change in pattern, which took foreign countries nearly 100 years or even hundreds of years, was thus accomplished in China.

Old China's birth rate was about 30 to 40 and sometimes as high as 50 to 60 per thousand. This high rate persisted until several years after liberation. In the late 1950's and 1960's, the birth rate in our country underwent a fairly big change. This change generally went through three stages: From 1958 to 1951, the birth rate dropped. This drop was particularly noticeable

during the difficult period of natural disasters. In 1960, the rate was down to 20.9 per thousand and the rate of natural growth had a minus sign. From 1962 to 1968, it returned to normal, and was basically above 35 per thousand every year, forming the peak rate. In 1963, it was 43.37 per thousand, the highest year since the founding of the People's Republic. This peak was in the nature of a compensation for the reduced population during the difficult period, but it was also attributed to the guiding thought which one-sidedly strove for numerical superiority. After 1968, the birth rate dropped again. In the 1970's, an all-out effort was made in family planning and strong measures were taken to maintain a sustained reduction. It was down to 33.43 per thousand in 1970, 30.65 per thousand in 1971, below 20 per thousand in 1976, and 18.62 per thousand in 1983.

The mortality rate was very high in old China--more than 28 per thousand in the 1930's. After liberation, because of better medical and public health facilities, infant mortality was greatly reduced, and the mortality rate dropped quickly because of effective prevention against serious epidemic diseases. In 1965, it dropped below 10 per thousand and remained stable at about 7 per thousand after 1970. This is very much below the level of not only the developing countries, but also many developed countries.

Based on data from the Third National Census, the average life expectancy in China in 1981 was 67.9--66.4 for male and 69.4 for female--nearly doubling that of 35 in old China. From the early post-liberation period to the 1970's, the average life expectancy increased by more than 1 year per year. This clearly shows the improvement of people's living conditions and of their health.

Profound Changes in Population Composition

High ratio of urban population. In 1949, the urban population was 10.6 percent and the rural population was 89.4 percent of the total national population. The urban population grew fairly rapidly in the 1950's, and remained basically stable at about 17 percent throughout the 1960's and 1970's. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the implementation of various party policies, the ratio of urban population rose to a certain extent and reached 23.5 percent at the end of 1983. The number of towns with a population of more than 1 million was increased from 9 in 1952 to 20 in 1983.

Increase in the ratio of minority population. Minority people were victims of discrimination and persecution in old China and some nationalities were on the verge of extinction. After liberation, the party's nationality policies enabled the minority nationalities to develop and prosper. In 1953, there were more than 35 million minority people, 6.1 percent of the total population. This number was increased to 66.36 million, 6.6 percent of the total population in 1982. The average rate of increase was 21.6 per thousand in each of the past 30 and more years, a faster increase than in the Han nationality. The number of minority nationalities with a population of more than 1 million was increased from 10 in 1953 to 15 in 1982.

Initial changes in the age composition of population. In the 1950's and 1960's, China's population belonged to a typical category with a high growth rate. The proportion of young people rose and the average age dropped. In 1953, the total population of the 0-14 age group accounted for 36.3 percent of the total population. This proportion rose to 40.7 percent in 1964. The huge population increase not only exerted pressure on consumption and accumulation, but also formed the habit of rapid population increase. After the vigorous campaign in family planning, the increase was reduced and in 1982, the number of the 0-14 year group accounted for 33.6 percent of the total population, lower than shortly after the founding of the People's Republic. From the age pyramid based on the data of the Third National Census, we can clearly see that it begins to taper off at the age of 11. This shows the beginning of a change in the age composition of China's population--a change from the type of increasing length to that of tapering, and the beginning of a change from a young population to an adult population. A foundation has been laid for the planned growth of our population.

Higher Educational Level. The broad masses of laboring people in old China were deprived of the opportunity for education, and their cultural standards were very low. According to available data, the number of illiterates and semiliterates in old China acounted for more than 60 percent of the total population, and less than 1 percent were able to study in university. After liberation, the party and government developed education vigorously in order to wipe out illiteracy. The proportion of illiterates and semiliterates dropped to 38.1 percent in 1964 and further down to 23.5 percent in 1982. From 1964 to 1982, the average number of people with university education increased from 4.2 to 6 per thousand; those with senior secondary school education, from 13.2 to 66 per thousand; those with junior secondary school education, from 46.8 to 178 per thousand; and those with primary school education, from 283 to 354 per thousand. This is undoubtedly a great improvement over the cultural backwardness in old China. However, this is not enough for the requirements of the four modernizations and there is still a large gap between China and the developed countries in this respect.

Population Totals (Yearend number)

Unit: 10,000 persons

Year	Total population	Classified by sex		Classified into urban and rural areas	
		Male	Female	Urban population	Rural population
1949	54,167	28,145	26,022	5,765	48,402
1950	55,196	28,669	26,527	6,169	49,027
1951	56,300	29,231	27,069	6,632	49,668
1952	57,482	29,833	27,649	7,163	50,319
1953	58,796	30,468	28,328	7,826	50,970
1954	60,266	31,242	29,024	8,249	52,017
1955	61,465	31,809	29,656	8,285	53,180
1956	62,828	32,536	30,292	9,185	53,643
1957	64,653	33,469	31,184	9,949	54,704
1958	65,994	34,195	31,799	10,721	55,273
1959	67,207	34,890	32,317	12,371	54,836
1960	66,207	34,283	31,924	13,073	53,134
1961	65,859	33,880	31,979	12,707	53,152
1962	67,295	34,517	32,778	11,659	55,636
1963	69,172	35,533	33,639	11,646	57,526
1964	70,499	36,142	34,357	12,950	57,549
1965	72,538	37,128	35,410	13,045	59,493
1966	74,542	38,189	36,353	13,313	61,229
1967	76,368	39,115	37,253	13,548	62,820
1968	78,534	40,226	38,308	13,838	64,696
1969	80,671	41,289	39,382	14,117	66,554
1970	82,992	42,686	40,306	14,424	68,568
1971	85,229	43,819	41,410	14,711	70,518
1972	87,177	44,813	42,364	14,935	72,242
1973	89,211	45,876	43,335	15,345	73,866
1974	90,859	46,727	44,132	15,595	75,264
1975	92,420	47,564	44,856	16,030	76,390
1976	93,717	48,257	45,460	16,341	77,376
1977	94,974	48,908	46,066	16,669	78,305
1978	96,259	49,567	46,692	17,245	79,014
1979	97,542	50,192	47,350	18,495	79,047
1980	98,705	50,785	47,920	19,140	79,565
1981	100,072	51,519	48,553	20,171	79,901
1982	101,541	52,310	49,231	21,154	80,387
1983	102,495	52,865	49,630	24,126	78,369

Note: Urban population refers to the entire population in the administrative area, while rural population refers to county population but does not include town population.

Composition of Population

Unit: Percent

Year	Classified by sex		Classified into urban and rural areas	
	Male	Female	Urban population	Rural population
1949	51.96	48.04	10.6	89.4
1950	51.94	48.06	11.2	88.8
1951	51.92	48.08	11.8	88.2
1952	51.90	48.10	12.5	87.5
1953	51.82	48.18	13.3	86.7
1954	51.84	48.16	13.7	86.3
1955	51.75	48.25	13.5	86.5
1956	51.79	48.21	14.6	85.4
1957	51.77	48.23	15.4	84.6
1958	51.82	48.18	16.2	83.8
1959	51.91	48.09	18.4	81.6
1960	51.78	48.22	19.7	80.3
1961	51.44	48.56	19.3	80.7
1962	51.29	48.71	17.3	82.7
1963	51.37	48.63	16.8	83.2
1964	51.27	48.73	18.4	81.6
1965	51.18	48.82	18.0	82.0
1966	51.23	48.77	17.9	82.1
1967	51.22	48.78	17.7	82.3
1968	51.22	48.78	17.6	82.4
1969	51.18	48.82	17.5	82.5
1970	51.43	48.57	17.4	82.6
1971	51.41	48.59	17.3	82.7
1972	51.40	48.60	17.1	82.9
1973	51.42	48.58	17.2	82.8
1974	51.43	48.57	17.2	82.8
1975	51.47	48.53	17.3	82.7
1976	51.49	48.51	17.4	82.6
1977	51.50	48.50	17.6	82.4
1978	51.49	48.51	17.9	82.1
1979	51.46	48.54	19.0	81.0
1980	51.45	48.55	19.4	80.6
1981	51.48	48.52	20.2	79.8
1982	51.52	48.48	20.8	79.2
1983	51.58	48.42	23.5	76.5

Rates of Birth, Mortality, and Natural Growth

Unit: Per 1,000

Year	Nationwide			City			County		
	Birth rate	Mortality rate	Natural growth rate	Birth rate	Mortality rate	Natural growth rate	Birth rate	Mortality rate	Natural growth rate
1949	36.00	20.00	16.00						
1952	37.00	17.00	20.00						
1957	34.03	10.80	23.23	44.48	8.47	36.01	32.81	11.07	21.74
1962	37.01	10.02	26.99	35.46	8.28	27.18	37.27	10.32	26.95
1965	37.88	9.50	28.38	26.59	5.69	20.90	39.53	10.06	29.47
1970	33.43	7.60	25.83						
1975	23.01	7.32	15.69	14.71	5.39	9.32	24.17	7.59	16.58
1976	19.91	7.25	12.66	13.12	6.60	6.52	20.85	7.35	13.50
1977	18.93	6.87	12.06	13.38	5.51	7.87	19.70	7.06	12.64
1978	18.25	6.25	12.00	13.56	5.12	8.44	18.91	6.42	12.49
1979	17.82	6.21	11.61	13.67	5.07	8.60	18.43	6.39	12.04
1980	18.21	6.34	11.87	14.17	5.48	8.69	18.82	6.47	12.35
1981	20.91	6.36	14.55	16.45	5.14	11.31	21.55	6.53	15.02
1982	21.09	6.60	14.49	18.24	5.28	12.96	21.97	7.00	14.97
1983	18.62	7.08	11.54	15.99	5.92	10.07	19.89	7.69	12.20

Population of Various Regions

Unit: 10,000 persons

Region	Population	Classified by sex		Classified into urban and rural areas		Population density (person per square km)
		Male	Female	Urban population	Rural population	
National totals	102,495	52,865	49,630	24,126	78,369	107
Beijing	934	475	459	617	317	556
Tianjin	789	401	388	542	247	697
Hebei	5,420	2,777	2,643	844	4,576	289
Shanxi	2,572	1,346	1,226	712	1,860	165
Nei Monggol	1,955	1,022	933	570	1,385	17
Liaoning	3,629	1,853	1,776	1,546	2,083	249
Jilin	2,270	1,163	1,107	878	1,392	121
Heilongjiang	3,306	1,692	1,614	1,418	1,888	70
Shanghai	1,194	597	597	711	483	1,926
Jiangsu	6,135	3,122	3,013	1,229	4,906	598
Zhejiang	3,963	2,056	1,907	907	3,056	389
Anhui	5,056	2,626	2,430	837	4,219	363
Fujian	2,640	1,362	1,278	598	2,042	218
Jiangxi	3,384	1,747	1,637	709	2,675	203
Shandong	7,564	3,847	3,717	2,215	5,349	494
Henan	7,591	3,881	3,710	1,175	6,416	455
Hubei	4,835	2,485	2,350	1,395	3,440	258
Hunan	5,509	2,864	2,645	875	4,634	262
Guangdong	6,075	3,118	2,957	1,300	4,775	287
Guangxi	3,733	1,930	1,803	456	3,277	162
Sichuan	10,076	5,199	4,877	1,595	8,481	178
Guizhou	2,901	1,485	1,416	551	2,350	165
Yunnan	3,319	1,677	1,642	447	2,872	84
Xizang	193	94	99	19	174	1.6
Shaanxi	2,931	1,525	1,406	577	2,354	143
Gansu	1,988	1,028	960	357	1,631	44
Qinghai	393	202	191	77	316	5.4
Ningxia	398	205	193	109	289	60
Xinjiang	1,318	673	645	436	882	8.2

Note: National population includes active servicemen.

Population Classified by Nationalities in Third National Census

Nationalities	Total as of 1 July 1982 (10,000 persons)	Percentage of population	Nationalities	Total as of 1 July 1982 (10,000 persons)	Percentage of population
Total number in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions	100,394	100.0	Kirghiz	11.40	0.01
			Tu	15.94	0.02
Han	93,670.38	93.30	Daur	9.40	0.01
Monggol	341.17	0.34	Mulam	9.04	0.01
Hui	721.94	0.72	Qiang	10.28	0.01
Zang	387.01	0.39	Blang	5.85	0.01
Uygur	595.71	0.59	Salar	6.91	0.01
Miao	503.09	0.50	Maonan	3.81	...
Yi	545.34	0.54	Gelo	5.38	0.01
Zhuang	1,337.82	1.33	Xibe	8.36	0.01
Buyi	212.05	0.21	Achang	2.04	...
Korean	176.39	0.18	Pumi	2.42	...
Man	429.92	0.43	Tajik	2.65	...
Dong	142.51	0.14	Nu	2.32	...
Yao	140.27	0.14	Ozbeks	1.25	...
Bai	113.11	0.11	Russian	0.29	...
Tujia	283.27	0.28	Ewenki	1.93	...
Hani	105.88	0.11	Benglong	1.23	...
Kazakh	90.76	0.09	Bonan	0.90	...
Tai	83.98	0.08	Yugur	1.06	...
Li	81.76	0.08	Jing	1.20	...
Lisu	48.10	0.05	Tatar	0.41	...
Wa	29.86	0.03	Drung	0.47	...
She	36.88	0.04	Orogen	0.41	...
Gaoshan	0.15	...	Hezhen	0.15	...
Lahu	30.42	0.03	Moinba	0.62	...
Shui	28.65	0.03	Lhoba	0.21	...
Dongxiang	27.94	0.03	Jinuo	1.20	...
Naxi	24.52	0.02	Other undetermined nationalities	87.92	0.09
Jingpo	9.30	0.01	Foreigners adopting Chinese nationality	0.48	...

Chapter 3. Geographic Conditions and Natural Resources

China has a vast territory of about 9.6 million square km or 6.5 percent of the earth's land surface. It is located in the eastern part of Asia and bordered by Korea in the northeast, the Soviet Union in the northeast and northwest, the People's Republic of Mongolia in the north, Afghanistan and Pakistan in the west, India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim in the southwest, and Burma, Laos, and Vietnam in the south. In the east and southeast, it faces Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia across the seas.

China's territory measures about 5,500 km from the south to the north and about 5,200 km from the east to the west. The total land boundary is about 22,800 km long. The main characteristic of its topography is that the elevation is high in the west and low in the east. There are rolling high mountains as well as basins of different sizes; and undulating plateaus and hills as well as fertile plains. Of the total area of the country, mountains occupy 33 percent; plateaus, 25 percent or more; basins, about 19 percent; plains, 12 percent; and hills, 10 percent. Mountain ranges run across the country from the north to the south and from the west to the east. The major ones are the Altaishan, Tianshan, Kunlunshan, Gangdishishan, Himalayashan, Yinshan, Qunling, Changbaishan, the Greater Hingganling, and Hengduanshan.

Because of its location in the southeastern part of the Asian-European continent and on the western seaboard of the Pacific with monsoon winds and clearly contrasted seasonal climates, and in view of its vast territory and complex topography, China has many different types of climates. The total annual rainfall is 6 trillion cubic meters, averaging 630 millimeters each year. In terms of temperature, it is divided into six temperature zones from the south to the north, namely, the equatorial zone, tropical zone, subtropical zone, warm-temperate zone, temperate zone, and frigid-temperate zone. In terms of moisture, the area from the east to the northwest hinterland is divided into four regions, namely, the humid, semihumid, semiarid, and arid regions.

China has spacious sea surfaces and many islands. The seas contiguous to the continent are Bohai, Huanghai, Donghai, and Nanhai. Bohai is our inland sea partly surrounded by the Shandong and Liaodong peninsulas. The total coastline is more than 18,000 km. If the coastlines of the islands are included, it will be more than 32,000 km, one of the longest in the world. China has more than 5,000 large and small islands with a total area of about 80,000 square km. The largest one is Taiwan Island with an area of about 36,000 square km, and the second largest is Hainan Island with an area of about 34,000 square km.

China has abundant natural resources. The fertile plains produce such grain crops as rice, wheat, millet, broomcorn millet, gaoliang, soybean, and such cash crops as cotton, hemp, edible oil, and sugar. The south produces a great deal of paddy rice, and the northern and western parts produce mainly wheat, barley, corn, and potatoes. In the northeastern regions, gaoliang is planted

in addition to wheat. The areas suitable for cotton planting are generally grouped under two major areas, the southern area and the northern area. The northern cotton area includes the North China plain, the drainage basins of the Fen He and the Wei He, the valleys south and north of Tianshan, and the Liaohe plain. The southern cotton area includes the plain of the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, the Sichuan basin, and Zhejiang. The basin of the Tai Hu, the Zhu Jiang delta, and the Sichuan basin are the three famous areas for mulberry trees, while Shandong Peninsula, and Liaodong Peninsula are famous for tussah silk production.

The spacious pastures are good for the tending of cows, sheep, horses, and camels. Of the 319.08 million hectares of pastures, 224.34 million hectares can be utilized for this purpose. From the northeast all the way to the southwest, including the western part of Heilongjiang, Nei Monggol, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, and Xizang, there are pastures stretching more than 3,000 km to form the important herding areas of China. After liberation, many herdsmen have moved into settlements instead of living nomadic lives at nature's mercy. Many areas have planted fodders, built fodder bases and developed herding machinery in a planned way. The formerly desolate pastures are now growing prosperous.

Hydropower resources are also abundant. There are more than 50,000 rivers, each with a drainage basin of more than 100 square km, totaling 227,000 km in length with an annual runoff volume of about 2,614,400,000,000 cubic meters. The major drainage systems are the Zhu Jiang system, the Chang Jiang system, the Huai He system, the Huang He system, the Songhua Jiang system, and the Xizang system. Apart from the rivers, there are also more than 2,800 natural lakes (each with an area of more than 1 square km). The water resources in the country amount to 2.63 trillion cubic meters, ranking fifth in the world, and the potential source of hydropower amounts to 676 million kw, ranking first in the world. The total area of fresh-water surfaces was 16.64 million hectares, producing more than 700 varieties of fresh-water fish. There are 40 to 50 varieties of economic fish, four of which, namely, black carp, grass carp, silver carp, and big head, are special Chinese products. Salmon of the Wusuli Jiang and the Heilong Jiang, reeves shad of Chang Jiang and the Xi Jiang, and the river eel in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang are the highly prized fishes in our country. The total area of fishing grounds in the sea is 818 square nautical miles. The Zhoushan Islands, the Miao Islands between Shandong and Liaodong peninsulas, the Changshan Islands, the coasts of Taiwan, Fujian, Guangdong, and Guangxi, and the sea areas near the Nanhai Islands are the locations of all China's famous fishing grounds. The 600,000 to 700,000 hectares of beaches along the coasts can be used for the breeding of oysters, kelp, laver, and other aquatic plants. There are about 1,500 types of fish, mostly the warm-water types including nearly 200 major varieties of economic fish. Yellow croakers, small yellow croakers, hairtails, and cuttlefish are called the four major aquatic products of China. In old China, the rich hydropower resources were not properly utilized, with flood and drought disasters being very serious. According to incomplete statistics of the Huang He drainage basin, there have been more than 1,500 floods and 1,073 drought spells in the past 3,000 years, and each of them played havoc with hundreds of thousands

or millions of people suffering from or dying of hunger. After liberation, many rivers, including the Huang He, the Huai He, the Hai He, the Zhu Jiang, the Liao He, the Chang Jiang, and the Songhua Jiang were harnessed to varying degrees, and disasters from drought and flood have been initially brought under control.

In China's vast area are numerous species of plants and wildlife. The plants include more than 32,000 species of higher forms, more than 2,000 species of edible plants, and more than 2,800 species of trees. China is among those countries with the most abundant plant resources in the world. Metasequoia glytostroboides and Cathaya argyronhylla are among the rare and precious plants among China's special products. The forest area in the country amounts to 115.25 million hectares, providing 12 percent forest cover, and the volume of timber reaches 10.26 billion cubic meters. China has about 1,150 species of birds, more than 400 species of animals, and more than 420 species of amphibious reptiles.

China also has rich reserves of mineral resources, and more than 140 types have been discovered. It is one of the few countries in the world with a fairly complete assortment of minerals. Most of the 2,000 or more counties and municipalities in the country have their own coal deposits of varying size. Deposits of 727.6 billion tons of coal have already been verified and this is sufficient for extraction in more than 1,000 years. Iron mines are widely distributed in our country. These mines are spread out along both sides of Yinshan Range and from Shanxi Plateau to Liaodong Peninsula and Shandong Peninsula in the north; from the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau and the Sichuan basin to Jinggangshan in the south; and along the south and north sides of Tianshan. The amount of iron ore deposits already verified now totals 46.8 billion tons. Many provinces and regions in China have rich deposits of nonferrous metal resources. The deposits of tungsten, zinc, lithium, rare earth, vanadium, molybdenum, mercury, and tin are in the top rank of the world. The Xikuangshan [tin-mine mountain] in the central part of Hunan is the largest antimony producing mine in the world. Gejiu City of Hunnan has been called the "tin capital." There are also many rare metals in China, such as thorium, uranium, beryllium, tantalum, niobium, and germanium, all of which are important raw materials for economic construction and national defense. Old China was known as an "oil-poor" country. After liberation, huge deposits of petroleum have been verified, and large oilfields, such as Daqing, Shengli, Dagang, and Huabei were built one after another. In the past several years, prospecting for offshore oil resources has been carried out and the future is promising.

In short, the vast expanse of national territory and abundant resources have nourished more than 1 billion Chinese people. These are the important natural foundation for the Chinese people's prosperity. Of course, in a country with such a huge population, the per capita farmland cannot be much. Furthermore, the distribution of water resources is uneven among different areas, the forest area and forest cover are small, and the ecological environments of some regions are poor. Although there are rich water resources, not many of them can be exploited and utilized quickly. Climatic conditions are complex and diversified, while flood and drought disasters are particularly frequent.

All of these have definite unfavorable effects on production, construction, and living conditions. However, as long as we fully understand and make good use of objective natural laws, give play to our strengths, and avoid our weaknesses, and strive to transform nature, we can certainly create material wealth in ever-increasing quantities.

Natural Resources

Item	1983
I. Land	
Territorial area	9.6 million km^2 (about 14.4 billion mu)
1. Mountains	33 percent
2. Plateaus	26 percent
3. Basins	19 percent
4. Plains	12 percent
5. Hills	10 percent
II. Climate	
Average annual rainfall	630 mm
Total rainfall	6 trillion m^3
Proportions of different climates in territorial area	
1. Humid region (aridity less than 1.0)	32 percent
2. Semihumid region (aridity 1.0-1.6)	15 percent
3. Semiarid region (aridity 1.5-2.0)	22 percent
4. Arid region (aridity more than 2.0)	31 percent
III. Forest	
Forest area	11.525 million hectares (1.73 billion mu)
Forest cover	12 percent
Timber resources	10.26 billion m^3
iV. Grassland	
Grassland area	319.08 million hectares (about 4.79 billion mu)
of which: area that can be utilized	224.34 million hectares (about 3.37 billion mu)

[continued]

Natural Resources [continued]

Item		1983
V.	Hydrology, water resources	
	1. Annual runoff volume of rivers	2,614,400,000,000 m^3
	of which: Zhu Jiang drainage basin	307 billion m^3
	Chang Jiang drainage basin	979.3 " "
	Huai He drainage basin	53 " "
	Huang He drainage basin	56 " "
	Hai He drainage basin	28.4 " "
	Songhua Jiang drainage basin	75.9 " "
	Zhejiang, Fujian	200.1 " "
	Xizang	359 " "
	2. Total area of fresh-water surface	16.64 million hectares (about 250 million mu)
	of which: area available for breeding	5.03 million hectares (about 75 million mu)
	of which: area already used for breeding	3.05 million hectares (about 46 million mu)
	3. Potential water resources	676 million kw
	of which: available for exploitation	379 million kw
	4. Area of seafishing grounds	818,000 square nautical miles (4.2 billion mu)
	5. Sea area available for breeding	492,000 hectares (7.38 million mu)
	of which: area already used for breeding	163,000 hectares (2.44 million mu)
	6. Total continental coastline	More than 18,000 km
VI.	Mineral resources	
	Constant coal deposit	727.6 billion tons
	Constant iron ore deposit	46.76 billion tons

Notes: 1. Except for territorial area and forest resources, this table does not include Taiwan Province.

2. In this table, most of the figures for grassland, water surface, and water resources are based on surveys conducted several years ago and are subject to further surveys and verifications.

Chapter 4. Gratifying Returns on Fixed-Asset Investment

Since the founding of the People's Republic, China has carried out large-scale economic construction and continued to increase its fixed-asset investments. From 1950 to 1983, investments in the fixed assets of state-owned units totaled 1,163,300,000,000 yuan, including 897 billion yuan in capital construction and 266.3 billion yuan in renovation, transformation, and other measures. In the past 30 and more years, the investments in capital construction increased the value of fixed assets by 644 billion yuan, which is equivalent to 27-fold the original value of all fixed assets of the state-owned enterprises in the country in the early post-liberation period. More than 3,800 large and medium-size and hundreds of thousands of small projects were completed, and the total area of housing construction of various types amounted to 2.29 billion square meters. The extreme backwardness of old China's economy has changed, the economy and national defense have been strengthened, both the economic structure and the distribution of productive forces have been improved, and the technical standards of various national economic sectors have been raised. Our independent and fairly complete socialist industrial structure has been basically formed, while in agriculture, our power to resist natural disasters has been increased. There have also been great developments in education, science, culture, housing, and the urban public utilities.

Providing Huge Productive Capacity for National Economic Development

In industrial construction, the productive capacity acquired in the past 30 and more years greatly exceeded that acquired by old China in half a century. From 1953 to 1983, the newly added production capacity accounted for by capital construction was as follows: power generation, 68.63 million kw, 35-fold the original capacity in the early post-liberation period; coal, 491.53 million tons, 5-fold that of the early post-liberation period; petroleum, 144.45 million tons, only some 600,000 tons in the early post-liberation period; steel, 34.98 million tons, 17-fold that of the early post-liberation period; cement, 61.75 million tons, 17-fold that of the early post-liberation period; and cotton spindles, 12.94 million, 2.6-fold that of the early post-liberation period. At the same time, the productive capacity of many new industrial branches was built up from scratch. The output of some of these branches were as follows: chemical fertilizers, 13.58 million tons; chemical fiber, 600,000 tons; plastic, 870,000 tons; synthetic rubber, 165,000 tons; synthetic fatty acid, 75,000 tons; kinescopes, 3.95 million; motor vehicles, 150,000; and tractors, 126,000. The productive capacity of some newly emerging industries, such as the electronic, space, and nuclear industries, has also been greatly developed to form, step-by-step, a fairly comprehensive industrial structure.

In water conservation for agriculture and forestry, by the end of 1983, 87,000 large, small, and medium-size reservoirs with a total capacity of 420.8 billion cubic meters had been built or repaired. In addition, new dikes of a total length of 170,000 km, and more than 6,800 irrigated areas of more than 10,000 mu each had been built.

In communications, transportation, posts and telecommunications, from 1953 to 1983, 106 new railways with a total length of 24,549 km were built in the country. Among them were the Tianshui-Lanzhou railway, Baotou-Lanzhou railway, Lanzhou-Xinjiang railway, Lanzhou-Qinghai railway, and the northern section of Qinghai-Xizang railway which runs across the northwest region; the Baoji-Chengdu railway, Chengdu-Kunming railway, Guiyang-Kunming railway, Hunan-Guizhou railway, Sichuan-Guizhou railway, Xiangyang-Chongqing railway, and Guizhou-Guilin railway which join together various parts of the southwest region; the Jiaozuo-Zhicheng railway and Zhicheng-Liuzhou railway which run across the central-southern region; and the Yingtan-Xiamen railway and Nanping-Fuzhou railway in Fujian. At the same time, technical transformation was carried out on some old railways, while 6,396 km of double tracks and 2,332 km of electrified line were laid. The trunklines of Beijing-Guangzhou, Beijing-Shanghai, Shanghai-Ningbo, and Longhai (west section) have been basically double-tracked. Over the 10,000-li Chang Jiang, six bridges, including those at Wuhan, Nanjing, Yidu, and Chongqing, have been built, thus "turning a deep chasm into a thoroughfare." In the past 30 and more years, 198 berths were built at the harbors along the coast, and the freight-handling capacity was increased by 181.85 million tons, 13-fold the original capacity in the early post-liberation period. By the end of 1983, a total of 248,000 km of highways had been built. Among those which join the minority areas are the Kang-Zang, Qing-Zang, Qing-Xin, and Tianshan highways. A total of 27,000 km of long-distance communications cables and 470,000 km of long-distance open wires have been put up. Microwave circuits with a range of 7,000 km, the China-Japan submarine cable, and the Tianjin-Shanghai-Hangzhou and the Beijing-Wuhan-Guangzhou coaxial cables have been either completed or partly set up and handed over to be used.

Improved Distribution of Productive Forces

In old China, industry was concentrated in a few coastal cities. To change this irrational layout, China has since liberation vigorously stepped up economic construction in the hinterland while making full use of the original industrial bases along the coast. In more than 30 years, investments in the hinterland totaled 470.9 billion yuan, 57.6 percent of the total national investment. Many new industrial bases were established in the hinterland, and many new industrial cities have appeared. By the end of 1983, the ratio of fixed assets of the state-owned industrial enterprises in the hinterland to the total national figure had risen from 28 percent in 1952 to 57 percent. Communications were also greatly developed in the hinterland in the past 30 and more years. Of the operational mileage of railways newly built and put into operation, more than 80 percent belonged to the hinterland. Sichuan, Fujian, Xinjiang, Qinghai, and Ningxia, which were inaccessible by railway before liberation, now have their own railways. Shanxi and Yunnan which had only narrow-gauge railways before liberation, now have standard-gauge railways to link with other railways in the country. In western Henan, western Hubei and western Hunan, transportation was very inconvenient in the past; now these regions are accessible by railways. The improvement of industrial distribution and the layout of the railway network are of great significance in developing the inland economy and strengthening national defense.

Higher Standards of Technical Equipment in Various Sectors of the National Economy

Large-scale capital construction and systematic technical transformation in China after liberation have provided new technical equipment for various sectors of the national economy. From 1953 to 1983, investment in capital construction increased the value of equipment by more than 270 billion yuan, while investment in renovation and transformation measures increased the value by another 100 billion yuan. These equipment items were mainly designed and manufactured in China through self-reliance. Some of them, such as the equipment for nuclear industrial bases of advanced world standards, the space industrial base, artificial satellites, space rockets, the Gezhouba hydropower station, the glass production line with the float process in Luoyang Glass Plant of Henan, are advanced modern equipment. At the same time, active efforts were made to import advanced foreign technical equipment. During the First 5-Year Plan, 156 sets of equipment were imported from the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries. Since the 1970's, we have imported complete plants in separate groups and separate periods from the United States, Japan, and France. Among these plants are Shanghai's Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex originally designed to produce 6.7 million tons of steel a year and expected to be the largest integrated enterprise with the most up-to-date technology in China; the 1.7-meter rolling mill of Wuhan Iron and Steel Plant that is capable of high-speed, continuous, and automatic production; 17 sets of chemical fertilizer equipment, 7 sets of chemical fiber equipment, 6 sets of ethylene equipment, and other large petrochemical equipment; and the equipment for producing synthetic leather, alkylbenzene, tri-poly sodium phosphate, color kinescope, and new building materials. These imported items have filled certain blanks in our industrial production and raised the industrial technical standards.

Improvement of People's Material and Cultural Lives

In the past 30 and more years, the state invested 225.4 billion yuan, 25 percent of the total capital construction investment, in housing, cultural and educational undertakings, urban public utilities, and other nonproductive construction projects to meet the people's daily needs. The investment in housing amounted to 93.5 billion yuan, 10 percent of the investment in nonproductive projects, and 927.07 million square meters of floorspace was completed for the accommodation of more than 18 million workers. The completed construction area was 52.32 million square meters for medical agencies and 185.08 million square meters for schools. Urban public facilities have also undergone great developments. By the end of 1983, 57,000 km of water pipes, 8.6-fold the length before liberation, and 26,000 km of sewage pipes, 4.4-fold the length before liberation were laid in the cities. The length of urban highways totaled 34,000 km, 3-fold the length before liberation.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the state has carefully readjusted the relationship between the productive and nonproductive capital construction projects and strengthened the latter in view of their bearing on people's living conditions. In the 5 years from 1979 to 1983, the investment in nonproductive projects amounted to 104.9 billion yuan, equivalent to 89

percent of the total amount in the previous 26 years. The completed floorspace of houses totaled 395.35 million square meters, equivalent to 76 percent of the floorspace completed in the previous 26 years.

With the implementation of the rural economic policy, the peasants while developing agricultural production were able to enjoy better housing conditions. In the 5 years from 1979 to 1983, about 180 million new houses with a total floorspace of 2.8 billion square meters were built for the peasants.

Great achievements were made in fixed-asset investments during the past 30 and more years. However, we have also met with setbacks. In some years, the scale of capital construction was blindly expanded beyond the state's financial and material capability, leading to an unbalanced national economy. At the same time, the orientation of investments was not quite rational because of the blind and duplicate construction in expanding the processing industry. Furthermore, poor management has led to waste and poor investment returns. In view of these problems, the party and government have laid down the policy of strengthening the key projects and strictly controlling the scale of capital construction with forceful measures. These measures are now beginning to produce results.

Total Fixed-Asset Investment of State-Owned Units

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	Total	Capital construction	Renovation, transformation, and other measures
1950	11.34	11.34	
1951	23.46	23.46	
1952	43.56	43.56	
1953	91.59	90.44	1.15
1954	102.68	99.07	3.61
1955	105.24	100.36	4.88
1956	160.84	155.28	5.56
1957	151.23	143.32	7.91
1958	279.06	269.00	10.06
1959	368.02	349.72	18.30
1960	416.58	388.69	27.89
1961	156.06	127.42	28.64
1962	87.28	71.26	16.02
1963	116.66	98.16	18.50
1964	165.89	144.12	21.77
1965	216.90	179.61	37.29
1966	254.80	209.42	45.38
1967	187.72	140.17	47.55
1968	151.57	113.06	38.51
1969	246.92	200.83	46.09
1970	368.08	312.55	55.53
1971	417.31	340.84	76.47
1972	412.81	327.98	84.83
1973	438.12	338.10	100.02
1974	463.19	347.71	115.48
1975	544.94	409.32	135.62
1976	523.94	376.44	147.50
1977	548.30	382.37	165.93
1978	668.72	500.99	167.73
1979	699.36	523.48	175.88
1980	745.90	558.89	187.01
1981	667.51	442.91	224.60
1982	845.31	555.53	289.78
1983	951.96	594.13	357.83
1950—1983 total	11,632.85	8,969.53	2,663.32
1953—1983 total	11,554.49	8,891.17	2,663.32

Note: This table, and the other tables in this chapter, are based on data for state-owned units.

Total Capital Construction Investment in Coastal and Interior Regions

Period (year)	Investment (100 million yuan)		Percentage of investment	
	Coast	Interior	Coast	Interior
First 5-Year Plan	217.26	275.57	44.1	55.9
Second 5-Year Plan	462.62	675.61	40.6	59.4
1963~1965	147.38	245.77	37.5	62.5
Third 5-Year Plan	262.85	631.21	29.4	70.6
Fourth 5-Year Plan	625.36	959.34	39.5	60.5
Fifth 5-Year Plan	988.21	1,171.59	45.8	54.2
including: 1978	200.83	255.35	44.0	56.0
1979	221.09	262.95	45.7	54.3
1980	248.69	278.46	47.2	52.8
Sixth 5-Year Plan				
1981	212.20	209.53	50.3	49.7
1982	266.50	257.95	50.8	49.2
1983	277.96	282.80	49.6	50.4
1953-1983 total	3,460.34	4,709.37	42.4	57.6

Notes: 1. Coastal regions include the 11 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities of Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning, Guangdong, Guangxi, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, and Shandong. The other provinces and autonomous regions are considered interior.

2. No difference is made between coastal and interior regions in investment in state purchases of locomotives, rolling stocks, ships, and airplanes or in such special engineering projects as national defense. Therefore, the sum of investments in both the coast and the interior is slightly less than the national capital construction investment in the preceding table.

Amount of Capital Construction Investment for Various National Economic Sectors

Unit: 100 million yuan

Period (year)	Total	Industry	Construction industry	Geological prospecting	Agriculture, forestry, water conservation and meteorology	Transportation, posts and telecommunications	Commerce, catering, service, and material supply	Scientific research, culture, education, public health, and social welfare	Urban public utilities	Others
First 5-Year Plan	588.47	250.26	21.54	14.36	41.83	90.15	21.40	44.56	14.43	89.94
Second 5-Year Plan	1,206.09	728.30	16.30	14.25	135.71	163.30	24.12	46.39	27.55	50.17
1963-1965	421.89	210.18	8.91	1.68	74.46	53.78	10.44	24.05	12.31	26.08
Third 5-Year Plan	976.03	541.51	17.38	4.57	104.27	150.01	21.04	27.44	17.38	92.43
Fourth 5-Year Plan	1,763.95	977.97	28.57	11.76	173.08	317.59	50.41	55.45	33.61	115.51
Fifth 5-Year Plan	2,342.17	1,231.71	43.43	29.53	246.08	302.45	87.35	127.82	95.12	178.68
Including: 1978	500.99	273.16	8.84	11.65	53.34	68.04	15.29	21.77	15.39	33.51
1979	523.48	256.85	11.47	7.40	57.92	64.09	20.57	33.47	29.91	41.80
1980	558.89	275.61	11.31	3.03	52.03	62.34	28.57	44.29	33.81	47.90
Sixth 5-Year Plan										
1981	442.91	216.01	9.21	2.50	29.21	40.47	28.01	43.63	31.85	42.02
1982	555.53	260.60	10.67	2.59	34.12	57.21	35.97	50.81	42.22	61.34
1983	594.13	282.28	10.53	3.36	35.45	78.04	28.92	59.44	38.02	58.09
1953-1983 total	8,891.17	4,698.82	166.54	84.60	874.21	1,253.00	307.68	479.59	312.49	714.28

Productive and Nonproductive Capital Construction Investment

Period (year)	Investment amount (100 million yuan)			Percentage of total amount		
	Productive construction	Nonproductive construction		Productive construction	Nonproductive construction	
		Total	including: housing		Total	including: housing
First 5-Year Plan	394.50	193.97	53.79	67.0	33.0	9.1
Second 5-Year Plan	1,029.66	176.43	49.56	85.4	14.6	4.1
1963-1965	335.05	86.84	29.09	79.4	20.6	6.9
Third 5-Year Plan	818.02	158.01	39.32	83.8	16.2	4.0
Fourth 5-Year Plan	1,455.16	308.79	100.74	82.5	17.5	5.7
Fifth 5-Year Plan	1,729.94	612.23	277.29	73.9	26.1	11.8
including: 1978	396.24	104.75	39.21	79.1	20.9	7.8
1979	365.14	158.34	77.28	69.8	30.2	14.8
1980	359.28	199.61	111.66	64.3	35.7	20.0
Sixth 5-Year Plan						
1981	252.43	190.48	111.19	57.0	43.0	25.1
1982	302.90	252.63	141.05	54.5	45.5	25.4
1983	346.44	247.69	125.07	58.3	41.7	21.1
1953-1983 total	6,664.10	2,227.07	827.10	75.0	25.0	10.4

Capital Construction Investment in Agriculture, Light Industry, Heavy Industry (Classified according to national economic sectors)

Period (year)	Investment amount (100 million yuan)			Percentage of investment		
	Agriculture	Light industry	Heavy industry	Agriculture	Light industry	Heavy industry
First 5-Year Plan	41.83	37.47	212.79	7.1	6.4	36.1
Second 5-Year Plan	135.71	76.59	651.71	11.3	6.4	54.0
1963-1965	74.46	16.47	193.71	17.7	3.9	45.9
Third 5-Year Plan	104.27	42.62	498.89	10.7	4.4	51.1
Fourth 5-Year Plan	173.08	103.03	874.94	9.8	5.8	49.6
Fifth 5-Year Plan	246.08	156.25	1,075.46	10.5	6.7	45.9
including: 1978	53.34	29.30	243.86	10.6	5.8	48.7
1979	57.92	30.60	226.25	11.1	5.9	43.2
1980	52.03	50.89	224.72	9.3	9.1	40.2
Sixth 5-Year Plan						
1981	29.21	43.38	172.63	6.6	9.8	39.0
1982	34.12	46.45	214.15	6.1	8.4	38.5
1983	35.45	38.75	243.53	6.0	6.5	41.0
1953-1983 total	874.21	561.01	4,137.81	9.8	6.3	46.5

Capital Construction Investment in Energy Industry, Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications

Period (year)	Investment amount (100 million yuan)		Percentage of investment	
	Energy industry	Transportation, posts and telecommunications	Energy industry	Transportation, posts and telecommunications
First 5-Year Plan	71.44	99.15	12.1	15.3
Second 5-Year Plan	200.96	163.30	16.7	13.5
1963-1965	63.66	53.78	15.1	12.7
Third 5-Year Plan	154.09	150.01	15.8	15.4
Fourth 5-Year Plan	309.13	317.59	17.5	18.0
Fifth 5-Year Plan	486.41	302.45	20.8	12.9
including: 1978	113.83	68.04	22.7	13.6
1979	109.92	64.09	21.0	12.2
1980	114.99	62.34	20.6	11.2
Sixth 5-Year Plan				
1981	91.24	40.47	20.6	9.1
1982	101.38	57.21	18.3	10.3
1983	126.55	78.04	21.3	13.1
1953-1983 total	1,604.86	1,253.00	18.1	14.1

Increased Productive Capacity for Major Products From Capital Construction

Period (year)	Coal mining (10,000 tons)	Power generation (10,000 kwh)	Petroleum extraction (10,000 tons)	Steel smelting (10,000 tons)	Iron ore mining (10,000 tons)	Synthetic ammonia (10,000 tons)
First 5-Year Plan	6,376	246.9	131.2	281.6	1,643.4	13.7
Second 5-Year Plan	14,920	863.8	816.6	1,273.0	2,186.0	42.0
1963-1965	2,392	215.3	674.6	80.5	379.8	78.6
Third 5-Year Plan	6,806	869.4	2,777.0	652.7	3,590.1	244.4
Fourth 5-Year Plan	8,121	1,743.2	4,104.2	597.9	4,494.6	429.2
Fifth 5-Year Plan	6,493	1,929.0	3,975.3	588.0	2,097.0	592.4
including: 1978	1,151	504.8	999.6	112.5	115.0	95.7
1979	1,393	465.1	809.0	210.0	462.0	93.9
1980	829	287.1	574.7	70.8	274.0	33.0
Sixth 5-Year Plan						
1981	1,373	263.7	518.9		475.0	37.5
1982	820	294.3	636.5	18.0	310.0	72.5
1983	1,852	446.6	810.8	6.0	30.0	11.7
1953-1983 total	49,153	6,863.2	14,445.1	3,497.7	15,205.9	1,522.0

Note: Petroleum extraction capacity includes the increased capacity from renovation and transformation measures.

[continued]

[Continuation of previous table]

Period (year)	Chemical fertilizers (10,000 tons)	Timber felled, transported (10,000 m^3)	Cement (10,000 tons)	Plastics (10,000 tons)	Kinescope (10,000)	Cotton spindles (10,000)
First 5-Year Plan	9.24	409.0	261.3			201.0
Second 5-Year Plan	66.88	649.4	1,173.6	3.75		295.5
1963～1965	135.71	274.9	222.1	0.20		57.8
Third 5-Year Plan	204.16	415.9	1,533.0	18.70		322.0
Fourth 5-Year Plan	372.38	511.6	1,128.3	7.50		94.3
Fifth 5-Year Plan	473.55	361.4	1,119.6	53.71	15	190.5
including: 1978	83.52	77.8	189.1	1.00		25.0
1979	82.21	89.2	273.8	11.15		54.0
1980	27.94	49.8	288.8	1.90	15	76.1
Sixth 5-Year Plan						
1981	32.28	29.8	154.4	0.10	162	51.0
1982	65.31	33.3	230.8	2.00	168	51.0
1983	8.25	44.7	345.7	0.75	50	31.2
1953—1983 total	1,357.76	2,830.0	6,174.8	86.71	395	1,294.3

[Continuation of previous table]

Period (year)	Chemical fibers (10,000 tons)	Refined sugar (10,000 tons)	Salt (10,000 tons)	Machine-made paper, cardboard (10,000 tons)	Railways newly available for operation (km)	New highways (km)	Seaport cargo-handling capacity (10,000 tons)
First 5-Year Plan	0.50	62.0	151.3	24.9	4,162	83,403	835
Second 5-Year Plan	0.87	109.7	644.7	112.7	6,120	37,047	1,599
1963～1965	4.27	22.5	16.3	9.8	1,099	12,629	425
Third 5-Year Plan	1.23	20.0	200.0	90.3	3,894	31,223	1,191
Fourth 5-Year Plan	12.40	44.4	150.0	35.0	4,866	40,065	4,805
Fifth 5-Year Plan	26.26	72.1	159.7	34.7	3,776	40,344	5,321
including: 1978	2.80	12.1	19.7	3.5	1,296	10,578	657
1979	8.33	22.6	44.4	11.2	289	4,956	336
1980	6.03	11.3	52.1	10.1	1,008	3,036	524
Sixth 5-Year Plan							
1981	6.73	17.4	32.4	4.4		1,554	236
1982	2.91	34.6	36.6	5.9	31	751	2,000
1983	5.13	33.1	15.0	9.2	601	1,462	1,773
1953—1983 total	60.30	415.8	1,400.0	376.9	24,549	248,478	18,185

Rate of Availability of Fixed Assets in Capital Construction and Proportion of Large and Medium Projects Completed and Put Into Operation

Period (year)	Increased value of fixed assets (100 million yuan)	Rate of availability (percent)	Number of large and medium projects completed, operating	Percentage of these projects
First 5-Year Plan	492.18	83.6	595	15.5
Second 5-Year Plan	861.82	71.5	581	8.1
1963-1965	367.79	87.2	355	10.4
Third 5-Year Plan	580.13	59.4	743	11.5
Fourth 5-Year Plan	1,082.34	61.4	742	9.4
Fifth 5-Year Plan	1,747.31	74.6	515	7.4
including: 1978	372.30	74.3	99	5.8
1979	438.02	83.7	128	9.7
1980	442.06	79.1	82	8.3
Sixth 5-Year Plan				
1981	383.40	86.6	79	10.6
1982	413.10	74.4	116	14.2
1983	453.10	76.3	91	11.2
1953-1983 total	6,381.17	71.8	3,817	

Notes: 1. Statistics on the increased value of fixed assets are incomplete and the availability rate was low during the Third 5-Year Plan.

2. Average annual figures are used in the percentage of large and medium projects completed and in operation in various projects.

Area of Completed Housing Within Capital Construction

Unit: 10,000 m^2

Period (year)	Completed housing area (m^2)	Factory buildings	Warehouses	Offices	Residential housing	Schools	Medical establishments	Others
First 5-Year Plan	26,640	2,239	2,678	1,719	9,454	2,385	583	7,582
Second 5-Year Plan	38,111	10,515	4,593	1,893	11,012	3,322	576	6,200
1963-1965	10,850	1,865	1,327	517	4,271	1,145	264	1,461
Third 5-Year Plan	20,166	4,033	2,420	1,008	5,400	1,774	544	4,987
Fourth 5-Year Plan	38,296	8,705	4,369	2,043	12,573	3,392	1,150	6,064
Fifth 5-Year Plan	50,040	8,085	4,190	2,744	23,486	3,585	1,204	6,746
including: 1978	9,011	1,752	828	473	3,752	639	245	1,322
1979	12,009	1,702	886	607	6,256	734	260	1,555
1980	14,500	1,595	919	823	8,230	866	246	1,821
Sixth 5-Year Plan								
1981	12,941	1,024	631	599	7,904	780	213	1,790
1982	14,357	989	635	744	9,020	717	240	2,012
1983	13,212	860	515	705	8,125	944	273	1,790
1953-1983 total	224,613	38,315	21,356	11,972	91,245	18,044	5,047	38,632

Chapter 5. Agricultural Reform and Development

In the past 30 and more years, China has made great achievements in reforming the economic system of agriculture and in agricultural construction, resulting in a fairly rapid development of agricultural production. Despite the shortage of farmland, agriculture has basically solved the problem of feeding a population of 1 billion and ensured the gradual improvement of the living conditions of the urban and rural population. This is a tremendous success recognized at home and abroad.

Reform of the Economic System in Agriculture as a Strong Impetus to China's Continued Development of Agricultural Production

Before liberation, China's agricultural economy was under a feudal system of private land ownership. The landlords and rich peasants, who accounted for less than 10 percent of the population, owned more than 70 percent of all farmland, while the hired hands, poor peasants, and middle peasants, accounting for more than 90 percent of the rural population, owned less than 30 percent of the farmland. Most of the farm tools, farm animals, and other means of agricultural production were also owned by the landlords and rich peasants. Because of the fetters of the feudal system and the wanton exploitation by the landlord class, agricultural production was severely handicapped and disrupted.

Abolition of the feudal system of exploitation in land ownership was one of the basic tasks during the democratic revolution. Before national liberation, land reform had been carried out in basically all the revolutionary bases and liberated areas under CPC leadership. After liberation, the broad masses of peasants under the CPC leadership launched a large-scale land reform movement, and in 1952, when the period of national economic recovery ended, this movement was successfully completed throughout the country (with the exception of certain minority areas). More than 300 million peasants who had little or no land, were given 700 million mu of land in addition to many houses, farm animals, farm and other tools, and grain. They no longer had to bear the burden of exorbitant rents or to surrender about 35 million tons of grain every year in payment of these rents. They were free from the relations of production under which they had been victims of exploitation for thousands of years.

To speed up the socialist transformation of agriculture and socialist construction so that the peasants could embark on the road of common prosperity after land reform, the party and government led the peasants engaged in individual farming onto the road of cooperation in good time under the principle of voluntary participation, mutual benefits, demonstration through advanced examples, and extension of state aids, and using the method of gradual advance. Agricultural cooperation was basically accomplished in about 4 years, after the formation of mutual-aid teams, elementary agricultural producer cooperatives, and then advanced agricultural producer cooperatives. By the end of 1956, 118 million households, 96.3 percent of the total number of peasant households in the country, had joined these cooperatives. The socialist economic system in agriculture was basically

established. In 1958, rural people's communes were organized on the basis of agricultural producer cooperatives. However, the management of these communes and the allocation of labor were overcentralized, the mode of their operation was too monotonous, and egalitarianism was practiced in distribution. The peasants' enthusiasm and initiative were restricted and the superiority of our socialist agriculture could not be given full play.

The 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee realistically analyzed the situation of our agriculture, summed up the historical experiences both positive and negative, and adopted a resolution to accelerate the development of our agricultural production. In our countryside, output-related responsibility systems were gradually introduced in various forms, and by now, the method of dividing up the work of the production team among the households is mainly used under the output-related responsibility system. At the end of 1983, 94.5 percent of all peasant households were practicing this system. It is a new form of socialist cooperative economy based on a combination of both centralized and decentralized operation on the foundation of collective ownership of land and other basic means of production. This form is particularly useful in implementing the principle "to each according to his work," in effectively overcoming the defects of egalitarianism, in giving play to both the superiority of collectives and the initiative of individuals, and in opening a way for the development of socialist agriculture with typical Chinese characteristics.

Remarkable Achievements in Technical Transformation of Agriculture

After liberation, China actively carried out technical transformation along with the reform in the economic system of agriculture.

Large-scale farmland water conservation was carried out. In the past 30 and more years, the state built 335 large reservoirs, each with a capacity of more than 100 million cubic meters, and 2,367 medium-size ones, each with a capacity of 10 to 100 million cubic meters. In the same period, the organized peasants also carried out large-scale farmland water conservation with state aid. These water conservation projects have increased the power to resist flood and drought disasters. In 1983, the area of effective irrigation amounted to 670 million mu, an increase of 430 million mu or a 1.8-fold increase over 1949.

Farm machinery was developed from scratch. Old China had virtually no farm machines and the peasants had to use farm animals and iron, bamboo or wooden farm tools for their daily work. After liberation, along with the development of our machinery industry and the continued progress of the rural economy, the amount of farm machines owned also rapidly increased. In 1983, the power capacity of farm machines owned by the peasants reached 245 million horsepower, an increase of more than 979-fold over 1952. This is far more than the capacity of farm animals in terms of horsepower. In 1983, there were 841,000 large and medium-size tractors, 2.75 million walking tractors, 7,849 horsepower for drainage and irrigation power machines, and 275,000 trucks. After adoption of the output-related responsibility system, among the households, the peasants bought many farm machines to develop production. In 1983, the

peasant households owned 227,000 large and medium-size tractors, 27 percent of the national total, 1.88 million walking tractors, 68.4 percent of the national total, and 90,000 trucks, 32.7 percent of the national total. More farm machines were used with a higher mechanization standard. In 1983, 34.1 percent of the farmland and 56.6 percent of all effective irrigation areas were mechanized.

The use of chemical fertilizers has also greatly increased since liberation. In 1983, the amount used totaled 16.6 million tons, an increase of more than 210-fold over that of 1952. The types of chemical fertilizers have also been increased. For a fairly long time in the past, nitrogenous fertilizer was commonly used, and the content of sodium bicarbonate was very high. Now, the ratio of phosphate, potassium, and compound fertilizer has been raised, while chemical fertilizers with trace element borax and zinc have begun to be used.

The use of electricity and diesel oil for agriculture in the countryside has also greatly increased. In 1983, the volume of consumption in the countryside reached 43.52 billion kwh, and that of diesel, more than 7 million tons.

Science and technology in agriculture have developed to a certain extent. In 1983, the number of agrotechnicians reached 405,000. These technicians have done a great deal of work in cooperation with the peasants in soil reform, water conservation, seed improvement, rational close planting, plant protecting, field management, and farm machine renovation with very good results. Examples of their achievements are the successful research on hybrid rice and Lumian No 1. Their extensive planting has remarkable effects on the increase in grain and cotton yields.

Fairly Rapid Development in Agricultural Production

Along with the economic reform and the improvement of agricultural conditions, agricultural production has developed fairly rapidly.

In 1983, GVAO, calculated according to current prices, reached 312.1 billion yuan, a 4-fold increase over 1949 with an average annual increase of 4.8 percent, according to comparable prices.

For more than 30 years, agriculture in our country has had its ups and downs. Soon after liberation, reform in the relations of production helped to speed up the recovery and development of agricultural production. From 1950 to 1952, GVAO increased by an average of 14.1 percent each year, and in 1952, the output of the major agricultural products surpassed the highest annual output before liberation. From 1953 to 1957, agriculture maintained its steady development and GVAO increased by an average of 4.5 percent each year. Beginning 1958, we made the mistake of starting the "Great Leap Forward" and the people's commune movement which not only failed to increase, but even reduced agricultural output. It was not until 1964 that the output returned to its 1957 level. Then the "Great Cultural Revolution" began and the spate of "leftist" mistakes severely dampened the peasants' enthusiasm and restricted the development of productive forces. In 1976, compared with 1966, cotton output dropped 12.1 percent, and the already low output of peanuts, rapeseed,

and sesame--the three major oil-bearing plants--further dropped 1.7 percent. Although "taking grain as the key link" was stressed year after year, the average annual increase in grain output was only 2.95 percent. Agriculture then became a weak link in the entire national economy.

A gratifying situation emerged after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee with the economic reform in the countryside and the implementation of various economic policies.

The sluggish growth of agriculture had ended. In the 26 years from 1953 to 1958, the average annual growth of GVAO was only 3.2 percent, while in the past 5 years, it was increased to 7.9 percent, much faster than before. The total national grain output reached 200 million tons in 1957 and was increased to only 300 million tons in 1978. The average annual increase in 20 years was only 5.24 million tons. After 1979, grain output increased very rapidly and reached 387.28 million tons in 1983. The average annual increase was 16.5 million tons. Cotton output from 1958 to 1978 was always around 2 million tons. In 1983, it reached 4,637,000 tons, an increase of 2.47 million tons, more than doubling that of 1978.

There has been a change in orientation from the production of grain alone to an economic diversification including agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, and fishery, as well as a comprehensive development of agriculture, industry, and commerce. In 1978, crop farming accounted for 67.8 percent of GVAO, and grain accounted for 76.7 percent of crop farming. In the past 5 years, the internal structure of agriculture began to change. Of GVAO in 1983, the proportion of crop farming dropped down to 62.1 percent, while those of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, and fishery rose to 37.9 percent. Industry, transportation, commerce, services trades, and the building industry also continued to develop. Of the peasants' net income from productive sources in 1983, 18.7 percent came from industry, the building industry, transportation, commerce, and catering trade in the countryside, averaging 51.1 yuan per person. The percentage was even higher in some rural regions which were more economically developed.

There has also been a change from a self-sufficiency or semiself-sufficiency economy to a commodity economy. In the past, the rural economy in our country was for a long time in a self-sufficient or semiself-sufficient state. Since 1979, a commodity economy has developed vigorously in the countryside. In 1983, compared with 1978, the commodity rate of grain was increased from about 20 percent to more than 30 percent, and that of agricultural sideline products, from 49 percent to 55 percent. Because of the commercialization in production, the peasants' daily consumption began to change from one of mainly self-sufficiency to one of a mainly commercial nature. In 1983, the proportion of expenses paid by peasants in cash rose from 39.7 percent in 1978 to 58.8 percent of their entire living expenses, while the proportion of expenses of a self-sufficient nature dropped from 60.3 to 41.2 percent.

Traditional agriculture has changed to modern agriculture. Since the output-related responsibility system on a household basis was adopted, studying and applying science has become an earnest desire and conscious action by peasants.

Many young and middle-aged people have become trailblazers in using science to serve agriculture, and modern agrotechnology is developing rapidly. The technologies of plant covers, fine-strain cultivation, rational fertilizer application, scientific breeding, and production of compound feed have all made new progress.

Poor agricultural economic results have become good economic results. In 1983, each farm laborer created an average agricultural output value of 893 yuan, a 30.6 percent increase over 1978, averaging a 5.5 percent increase each year, which was far more than the average increase of 1.2 percent in the previous 26 years (from 1953 to 1978). Compared with 1978, calculated according to the sown acreage, grain output per mu increased from 168.5 kg to 226.5 kg; that of cotton, from 29.5 kg to 51 kg; and that of oil-bearing plants, from 56 kg to 84 kg. The ratio of net income to gross income in the rural economy increased also from 60.2 percent to 64.2 percent.

At present, a diversified socialist agricultural economic structure consisting mainly of collective economy with varying scopes of organization and different modes of operation, and permitting the coexistence of state farms and household economy has taken shape in our countryside. Such an economic structure is advantageous to the development of productive forces in agriculture and giving play to the superiority of socialism, and will open a vast vista for economic construction and social development in the countryside.

Gross Value of Agricultural Output

Year	GVAO (100 million yuan)	Indices (Percentage of 1952)
(Based on 1952 constant prices)		
1949	326	67.4
1950	384	79.3
1951	420	86.8
1952	484	100.0
1953	499	103.1
1954	516	106.6
1955	555	114.7
1956	583	120.5
1957	604	124.8
(Based on 1957 constant prices)		
1957	537	
1958	550	127.8
1959	475	110.4
1960	415	96.4
1961	405	94.1
1962	430	99.9
1963	480	111.6
1964	545	126.7
1965	590	137.1
1966	641	149.0
1967	651	151.2
1968	635	147.5
1969	642	149.2
1970	716	166.3
1971	738	171.4
(Based on 1970 constant prices)		
1971	1,090	
1972	1,088	171.1
1973	1,179	185.5
1974	1,228	193.2
1975	1,285	202.1
1976	1,317	207.1
1977	1,339	210.6
1978	1,459	229.6
1979	1,584	249.4
1980	1,646	259.1
(Based on 1980 constant prices)		
1980	2,223	
1981	2,369	276.2
1982	2,632	306.8
1983	2,882	335.9

Note: The indices in this table are based on comparable prices.

Composition of Gross Value of Agricultural Output (Percentage of each sector within GVAO)

Unit: Percent

Year	Agri-culture	Forestry	Animal husbandry	Sideline industries		Fishery
				Total	by production brigades and teams	
1949	82.5	0.6	12.4	4.3		0.2
1952	83.1	0.7	11.5	4.4		0.3
1957	80.6	1.7	12.9	4.3		0.5
1965	75.8	2.0	14.0	6.5		1.7
1978	67.8	3.0	13.2	14.6	11.7	1.4
1979	66.9	2.8	14.0	15.1	12.5	1.2
1980	63.7	4.2	15.3	15.1	11.2	1.7
1981	63.2	4.2	15.2	15.7	11.7	1.7
1982	62.8	4.1	15.5	15.9	11.5	1.7
1983	62.1	4.1	14.7	17.4	12.9	1.7

Notes: 1. The calculations for 1949-1965 are based on 1957 constant prices; those for 1980-1983 on 1980 constant prices.
2. Industry by production brigades and teams includes industry originally run by production brigades and teams as well as industry run by peasant households jointly and individual handicrafts.

Acreage of Agricultural Crops

Unit: 10,000 mu

Year	Total acreage	Grain crops		Cash crops	
		Acreage	Percent of total acreage	Acreage	Percent of total acreage
1952	211,884	185,968	87.8	18,741	8.8
1957	235,866	200,450	85.0	21,690	9.2
1965	214,936	179,441	83.5	18,315	8.5
1978	225,156	180,881	80.3	21,660	9.6
1979	222,715	178,894	80.3	22,151	10.0
1980	219,569	175,851	80.1	23,882	10.9
1981	217,736	172,437	79.2	26,341	12.1
1982	217,132	170,194	78.4	28,191	13.0
1983	215,990	171,071	79.2	26,641	12.3

Output of Major Agricultural Products (Based on metric system)

Unit: 10,000 tons

Year	Grain	Included in grain output				
		Rice	Wheat	Maize	Soybeans	Tubers
1949	11,318	4,865	1,381		509	985
1950	13,213	5,510	1,450		744	1,239
1951	14,369	6,056	1,723		863	1,400
1952	16,392	6,843	1,813	1,685	952	1,633
1953	16,683	7,127	1,828	1,669	993	1,666
1954	16,952	7,085	2,334	1,714	908	1,698
1955	18,394	7,803	2,297	2,032	912	1,890
1956	19,275	8,248	2,480	2,305	1,024	2,185
1957	19,505	8,678	2,364	2,144	1,005	2,192
1958	20,000	8,085	2,259		867	3,273
1959	17,000	6,937	2,218		876	2,382
1960	14,350	5,973	2,217		639	2,035
1961	14,750	5,364	1,425		621	2,173
1962	16,000	6,299	1,667		651	2,345
1963	17,000	7,377	1,848	2,058	691	2,139
1964	18,750	8,300	2,084	2,269	787	2,013
1965	19,453	8,772	2,522	2,366	614	1,986
1966	21,400	9,539	2,528		827	2,253
1967	21,782	9,369	2,849		827	2,243
1968	20,906	9,453	2,746		804	2,229
1969	21,097	9,507	2,729		763	2,412
1970	23,996	10,999	2,919	3,303	871	2,668
1971	25,014	11,521	3,258	3,585	861	2,507
1972	24,048	11,336	3,599	3,210	645	2,452
1973	26,494	12,174	3,523	3,863	837	3,156
1974	27,527	12,391	4,087	4,292	747	2,824
1975	28,452	12,556	4,531	4,722	724	2,857
1976	28,631	12,581	5,039	4,816	664	2,666
1977	28,273	12,857	4,108	4,933	726	2,967
1978	30,477	13,693	5,384	5,595	757	3,174
1979	33,212	14,375	6,273	6,004	746	2,846
1980	32,056	13,991	5,521	6,260	794	2,873
1981	32,502	14,396	5,964	5,921	933	2,597
1982	35,450	16,160	6,847	6,056	903	2,705
1983	38,728	16,887	8,139	6,821	976	2,925

[continued]

[Continuation of Output of Major Agricultural Products]

Unit: 10,000 tons

Year	Cotton	Oil-bearing seeds	Included in oil-bearing seeds		
			Peanuts	Rapeseed	Sesame
1949	44.4	256.4	126.8	73.4	32.6
1950	69.2	297.2	173.9	68.3	28.7
1951	103.1	362.0	209.6	77.8	44.1
1952	130.4	419.3	231.6	93.2	48.1
1953	117.5	385.6	212.7	87.9	52.1
1954	106.5	430.5	276.7	87.8	22.9
1955	151.8	482.7	292.6	96.9	46.4
1956	144.5	508.6	333.6	92.3	29.7
1957	164.0	419.6	257.1	88.8	31.2
1958	196.9	477.0	285.7	99.9	32.3
1959	170.9	410.4	220.6	93.6	32.6
1960	106.3	194.1	80.4	74.6	15.1
1961	80.0	181.4	104.9	38.0	19.1
1962	75.0	200.3	110.0	48.8	25.5
1963	120.0	245.8	142.4	51.8	26.8
1964	166.3	336.8	174.9	93.9	30.9
1965	209.8	362.5	192.8	108.9	25.6
1966	233.7	386.4	231.5	90.6	29.0
1967	235.4		218.9	100.7	29.6
1968	235.4		191.7	90.5	24.4
1969	207.9		183.2	87.8	25.6
1970	227.7	377.2	214.8	96.5	26.3
1971	210.5	411.3	223.0	123.3	28.0
1972	195.8	411.8	209.2	139.7	25.9
1973	256.2	418.6	213.2	135.3	25.7
1974	246.1	441.4	232.3	138.2	22.6
1975	238.1	452.1	227.0	153.5	20.8
1976	205.5	400.8	187.3	134.8	22.9
1977	204.9	491.7	197.8	117.0	24.1
1978	216.7	521.8	237.7	186.8	32.2
1979	220.7	643.5	282.2	240.2	41.7
1980	270.7	769.1	360.0	238.4	25.9
1981	296.8	1,020.5	382.6	406.5	51.0
1982	359.8	1,181.7	391.6	565.6	34.2
1983	463.7	1,055.0	395.1	428.7	34.9

[continued]

[Continuation of Output of Major Agricultural Products]

Unit: 10,000 tons

Year	Jute, ambari hemp	Sugar cane	Beet-root	Silk-worm cocoon	Tea	Tobacco
1949	3.7	264.2	19.1	3.1	4.1	4.3
1950	7.9	313.3	24.5	3.4	6.5	5.7
1951	25.0	462.9	36.0	4.7	7.9	24.2
1952	30.6	711.6	47.9	6.2	8.2	22.2
1953	13.8	720.9	50.5	5.9	8.5	21.3
1954	13.7	859.2	98.9	6.5	9.2	23.2
1955	25.7	811.0	159.6	6.7	10.8	29.8
1956	25.8	865.5	164.6	7.2	12.0	39.9
1957	30.1	1,039.2	150.1	6.8	11.2	25.6
1958	26.7	1,255.3	307.8	7.4	13.5	38.7
1959	22.6	897.9	316.8	7.0	15.2	33.1
1960	20.2	825.8	159.7	6.2	13.6	18.6
1961	12.3	426.8	79.7	3.7	7.9	9.6
1962	13.2	344.3	33.9	3.7	7.4	12.9
1963	19.8	780.1	51.9	4.1	8.4	23.4
1964	23.5	1,216.1	130.4	5.2	9.2	32.4
1965	27.9	1,339.1	198.4	6.6	10.1	37.2
1966	34.9	1,140.8	262.7	7.8	10.6	57.6
1967	39.8	1,264.0	260.1	8.5	11.3	56.7
1968	39.6	1,034.1	215.5	10.5	11.8	44.1
1969	34.4	1,049.7	238.6	11.3	12.2	44.5
1970	31.4	1,345.7	210.3	12.2	13.6	39.9
1971	30.4	1,313.9	212.5	12.3	15.3	45.8
1972	37.9	1,641.6	232.2	13.6	17.0	52.3
1973	55.8	1,696.5	267.8	14.6	18.2	61.3
1974	63.0	1,643.2	228.9	16.3	19.8	58.8
1975	69.9	1,666.7	247.6	15.3	21.1	70.1
1976	73.1	1,663.1	293.2	16.3	23.3	83.7
1977	86.1	1,775.2	245.6	16.8	25.2	97.1
1978	108.8	2,111.6	270.2	17.3	26.8	105.2
1979	108.9	2,150.8	310.6	21.3	27.7	80.6
1980	109.8	2,280.7	630.5	25.0	30.4	71.7
1981	126.0	2,966.8	636.0	25.2	34.3	127.9
1982	106.0	3,688.2	671.2	27.1	39.7	184.8
1983	101.9	3,114.1	918.2	26.8	40.1	115.1

[continued]

[Continuation of Output of Major Agricultural Products]

Unit: 10,000 tons

Year	Fruits	Included in fruit output				
		Apples	Tangerines	Pears	Grapes	Bananas
1949	120.0					
1950	132.5					
1951	156.4					
1952	244.3	11.8	20.7	39.4	4.8	11.0
1953	296.9	13.9	25.5	53.1	6.6	11.6
1954	297.8	17.4	32.9	24.1	7.6	14.5
1955	255.0	20.3	28.4	40.9	6.4	9.7
1956	310.5	22.1	31.8	53.6	8.0	9.9
1957	324.7	22.2	32.2	50.4	8.5	7.3
1958	390.0	29.7	41.2	79.7	11.2	15.9
1959	425.0	32.0	41.5	92.5	12.5	17.5
1960	397.7	29.6	31.1	58.7	10.3	14.0
1961	284.1	16.7	16.9	48.1	7.0	4.8
1962	271.2	22.5	20.6	44.3	8.4	3.5
1963	287.6	24.8	17.6	50.0	8.5	4.3
1964				49.9	10.0	9.9
1965	323.9	31.8	25.4	51.1	10.0	14.5
1970	374.5	79.8	24.2	65.4	8.5	16.6
1971	386.3	85.4	23.9	82.0	10.4	12.6
1972	444.2	85.0	30.8	104.8	10.1	11.4
1973	518.2	130.1	30.5	104.5	11.5	16.1
1974	515.3	115.6	33.7	111.2	10.4	10.4
1975	538.1	158.3	33.6	108.7	12.3	16.5
1976	540.4	173.0	28.1	123.3	11.7	3.2
1977	568.5	210.8	39.8	109.2	9.1	4.2
1978	657.0	227.5	38.3	151.7	10.4	8.5
1979	701.5	286.9	55.5	143.8	12.6	7.4
1980	679.3	236.3	71.3	146.6	11.0	6.1
1981	780.1	300.6	79.8	159.3	14.8	12.6
1982	771.3	243.0	93.9	175.5	18.6	20.1
1983	948.7	354.1	129.6	179.5	24.7	20.7

Meat Output, Number of Pigs and Sheep

Year	Pork, mutton output (10,000 tons)	Slaughtered pigs (10,000 head)	Yearend number of pigs (10,000 head)	Yearend number of sheep (10,000) Total	Goats	Sheep
1949	220.0		5,775	4,235	1,613	2,622
1950			6,401	4,673	1,821	2,852
1951			7,440	5,287	2,098	3,189
1952	338.5	6,545	8,977	6,178	2,490	3,688
1953		6,926	9,613	7,202	2,920	4,282
1954		7,415	10,172	8,130	3,315	4,815
1955		6,425	8,792	8,422	3,401	5,021
1956	340.0	6,157	8,403	9,165	3,855	5,310
1957	398.5	7,131	14,580	9,858	4,515	5,343
1958		8,800	13,829	9,568	4,533	5,035
1959		6,786	12,042	11,165	4,976	6,189
1960		4,346	8,227	11,281	5,117	6,164
1961		3,300	7,552	12,387	6,312	6,075
1962	194.0	4,300	9,987	13,465	7,053	6,412
1963		7,800	13,180	13,747	6,773	6,974
1964		10,500	15,247	13,669	6,224	7,445
1965	551.0	12,167	16,693	13,903	6,077	7,826
1966	596.0	13,187	19,336	13,808		
1967		13,378	19,006	14,433		
1968		13,114	17,863	14,421		
1969		12,620	17,251	14,021		
1970	596.5	12,593	20,610	14,704	6,141	8,563
1971		14,798	25,035	15,011	6,278	8,733
1972		16,598	26,368	14,932	6,134	8,798
1973		16,684	25,794	15,728	6,410	9,318
1974		16,244	26,078	16,087	6,617	9,470
1975	797.0	16,230	28,117	16,337	6,804	9,533
1976	780.5	16,650	28,725	15,817	6,546	9,271
1977	780.0	16,787	29,178	16,136	6,783	9,353
1978	856.3	16,110	30,129	16,994	7,354	9,640
1979	1,062.4	18,768	31,971	18,314	8,057	10,257
1980	1,205.4	19,861	30,543	18,731	8,068	10,663
1981	1,260.9	19,495	29,370	18,773	7,826	10,947
1982	1,350.8	20,063	30,078	18,179	7,522	10,657
1983	1,402.1	20,661	29,854	16,695	6,803	9,892

Note: Number of slaughtered pigs includes those slaughtered after state procurement and those slaughtered by the collectives, commune members, and other units.

Number of Large Animals

Unit: 10,000 head

Year	Yearend number of large animals		Included in number of large animals				
	Total	Including draught animals	Cows	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Camels
1949	6,002		4,393.6	487.5	949.4	147.1	24.7
1950	6,538		4,810.3	521.7	1,031.7	149.7	24.6
1951	7,041		5,208.8	548.6	1,101.6	155.3	26.6
1952	7,646	5,142	5,660.0	613.0	1,180.6	163.7	28.5
1953	8,076	5,479	6,008.3	651.2	1,221.5	164.5	30.1
1954	8,530	5,724	6,362.3	693.9	1,270.0	171.7	32.0
1955	8,775	5,571	6,595.1	731.2	1,240.2	172.3	35.7
1956	8,773	5,474	6,660.1	737.2	1,168.6	171.1	36.3
1957	8,382	5,368	6,361.2	730.2	1,086.4	167.9	36.5
1958	7,768	4,992	5,906.9	689.3	977.3	157.1	37.3
1959	7,912	4,660	6,109.4	705.8	903.0	154.7	38.7
1960	7,336	4,124	5,744.3	658.5	752.7	142.7	38.1
1961	6,949	3,818	5,500.5	621.1	656.5	133.2	37.8
1962	7,020	4,018	5,571.7	632.0	645.4	132.4	38.6
1963	7,505	4,033	5,968.0	686.5	674.6	135.5	40.2
1964	7,943	4,152	6,315.8	739.4	704.8	140.3	42.5
1965	8,421	4,322	6,695.1	792.1	743.8	144.7	44.8
1966	8,740						
1967	8,982						
1968	9,179						
1969	9,228						
1970	9,436	4,935	7,358.3	964.8	840.0	224.5	48.7
1971	9,537	4,990	7,398.6	992.6	851.3	244.4	50.5
1972	9,576	5,145	7,386.6	1,034.1	835.3	268.2	51.5
1973	9,718	5,140	7,467.6	1,073.0	835.0	292.3	50.0
1974	9,753	5,191	7,455.4	1,110.3	823.3	313.9	50.4
1975	9,686	5,122	7,354.7	1,129.9	812.7	335.4	53.5
1976	9,498	5,042	7,169.3	1,143.8	776.6	353.6	54.5
1977	9,375	4,979	7,039.8	1,144.7	763.0	371.5	56.4
1978	9,389	5,023	7,072.4	1,124.5	748.1	386.8	57.4
1979	9,459	5,029	7,134.6	1,114.5	747.3	402.3	60.4
1980	9,525	5,088	7,167.6	1,104.2	774.8	416.6	61.4
1981	9,764	5,471	7,330.1	1,097.2	841.5	432.5	62.8
1982	10,113	5,833	7,607.3	1,098.1	899.9	446.4	61.0
1983	10,350	6,125	7,808.4	1,080.6	944.9	459.3	56.4

Output of Aquatic Products

Unit: 10,000 tons

Year	Aquatic products	Marine products			Fresh-water products		
		Total	Natural	Artificial	Total	Natural	Artificial
1949	45						
1952	167	106	100	6	61	47	14
1957	312	194	182	12	118	61	57
1962	228	150	141	9	78	47	31
1965	298	201	191	10	97	46	51
1978	466	360	315	45	106	30	76
1979	431	319	277	42	112	30	82
1980	450	326	281	45	124	34	90
1981	461	323	277	46	138	36	102
1982	516	360	310	50	156	36	120
1983	546	362	307	55	184	42	142

Afforested Area

Unit: 10,000 hectares

Year	Afforested area		Artificial afforestation area
	Total	Of which: timber forest	
1952	108.5	50.0	2.3
1957	435.5	173.5	5.6
1962	119.9	60.6	10.6
1965	342.6	172.7	23.9
1978	449.6	313.0	45.8
1979	448.9	293.1	40.9
1980	455.2	292.7	42.2
1981	411.0	253.1	44.3
1982	449.6	263.1	44.0
1983	632.4	380.5	50.9

Output of Major Agricultural Products Compared With Highest Annual Output Before Liberation

Name of product	Unit	Best year before liberation		Indices (percentage of highest year before liberation)		
		Year	Output	1949	1952	1983
Grain, of which	10,000 tons	1936	15,000	75.5	109.3	258.2
Rice	"	1936	5,735	84.8	119.4	294.5
Wheat	"	1936	2,330	59.2	77.9	349.3
Maize	"	1936	1,010		106.8	675.3
Soybeans	"	1936	1,130	45.1	84.1	86.4
Tuber	"	1936	635	155.1	257.5	460.6
Cotton	"	1936	84.9	52.4	153.6	546.2
Peanut	"	1933	317.1	40.0	73.0	124.6
Rapeseed	"	1934	190.7	38.5	48.9	224.8
Sesame	"	1933	99.1	32.9	48.5	35.2
Jute, ambari hemp	"	1945	10.9	33.9	280.7	934.9
Mulberry cocoon	"	1931	22.1	14.0	28.1	121.3
Tussah cocoon	"	1921	9.4	12.8	64.9	76.6
Tea	"	1932	22.5	18.2	36.4	178.2
Sugar cane	"	1940	565.2	46.7	125.9	551.0
Beetroot	"	1939	32.9	58.1	145.6	2,790.9
Cured tobacco	"	1948	17.9	24.0	124.0	643.0
Apples	"	1936	12.1		97.5	2,926.4
Tangerines	"	1936	40.1		51.6	323.2
Bananas	"	1937	10.3		106.8	201.0
Yearend number of large animals	10,000 head	1935	7,151	83.9	106.9	144.7
Cows	"	1935	4,827	91.0	117.2	161.8
Horses	"	1935	649	75.1	94.5	166.6
Donkeys	"	1935	1,215	78.1	97.2	77.8
Mules	"	1935	460	32.0	35.6	99.8
Yearend number of pigs	"	1934	7,853	73.5	114.3	380.2
Yearend number of sheep	"	1937	6,252	67.7	98.8	267.0
Aquatic products	10,000 tons	1936	150	30.0	111.3	264.0

Number of Major Farm Machines in Use (Yearend number)

Year	Total power capacity (10,000 hp)	Large and medium tractors (mixed sets)	Small capacity walking tractors (units)	Large and medium motor-driven farm machines (10,000)	Irrigation and drainage power equipment	
					10,000 sets	10,000 hp
1952	25	1,307				12.8
1957	165	14,674				56.4
1962	1,029	54,938	919	19.2	36.7	614.7
1965	1,494	72,599	3,956	25.8	55.8	907.4
1978	15,975	557,358	1,373,000	119.2	502.6	6,557.5
1979	18,191	666,823	1,671,000	131.3	538.4	7,122.1
1980	20,049	744,865	1,874,000	136.9	563.0	7,464.5
1981	21,319	792,032	2,037,000	139.0	567.2	7,438.3
1982	22,589	812,447	2,287,000	137.4	580.3	7,669.7
1983	24,503	840,776	2,750,000	130.8	607.7	7,849.2

Note: Large and medium tractors include those of more than 20 hp.

[continued]

[Continuation of above table]

Year	Combined harvesters (sets)	Heavyduty trucks (units)	Animal-drawn rubber-tired carts (10,000)	Rubber-tired wheelbarrows (10,000)	Motorized fishing boats	
					Number	10,000 hp
1952	284	280				
1957	1,789	4,084			1,485	10.3
1962	5,906	8,239	83.3	367.0	5,657	45.3
1965	6,704	11,063	133.5	875.7	7,789	64.0
1978	18,987	73,770	248.8	2,963.4	47,176	290.6
1979	23,026	97,105	247.7	3,262.4	52,225	312.9
1980	27,045	137,668	239.8	3,517.0	61,022	351.4
1981	31,268	175,126	233.7	4,126.0	73,586	398.7
1982	33,904	206,383	234.4	4,841.5	95,692	438.2
1983	35,728	274,751	258.6	5,563.4	120,167	444.3

Mechanized Farming Area and Irrigated Area

Year	Mechanized farming area (10,000 hectares)	Irrigated area (10,000 hectares)		Percentage of motorized irrigation area
		Total	Including: motorized irrigation area	
1952	13.6	1,995.9	31.7	1.6
1957	263.6	2,733.9	120.2	4.4
1962	828.4	3,054.5	606.5	19.9
1965	1,557.9	3,305.5	809.3	24.5
1978	4,067.0	4,496.5	2,489.5	55.4
1979	4,221.9	4,500.3	2,532.1	56.3
1980	4,099.0	4,488.8	2,531.5	56.4
1981	3,647.7	4,457.4	2,523.1	56.6
1982	3,511.5	4,417.7	2,514.5	56.9
1983	3,357.2	4,464.4	2,526.5	56.6

Chemical Fertilizer Application and Electricity Consumption by Small Hydropower Stations and in Rural Areas

Year	Quantity of chemical fertilizers applied (10,000 tons)	Small rural hydropower stations		Rural electricity consumption (100 million kwh)
		Number (units)	Power generating capacity (10,000 kw)	
1952	7.8	98	0.8	0.5
1957	37.3	544	2.0	1.4
1962	63.0	7,436	25.2	16.1
1965	194.2			37.1
1978	884.0	82,387	228.4	253.1
1979	1,086.3	83,224	276.3	282.7
1980	1,269.4	80,319	304.1	320.8
1981	1,334.9	74,017	336.0	369.9
1982	1,513.4	66,256	353.0	396.9
1983	1,659.8	62,328	346.3	435.2

Notes: 1. Amount of chemical fertilizers applied is based on 100 percent efficiency.

2. Amount of rural electricity consumption includes the amount supplied from the state power grid and from the power stations run by the rural areas themselves, but not the consumption by state-owned units in the countryside.

Chapter 6. Industry Advancing in Gigantic Strides

Since the founding of the People's Republic, our industrial production has developed rapidly, the economic structure and regional distribution of industry have been improved, and the technology of production has been raised to a new level. A material and technical foundation has been laid for socialist modernization.

Rapid Growth of Industrial Production

In the past 30 and more years, despite some setbacks in the development of our industrial production, the rate of growth has been on the whole very high. From 1950 to 1983, GVIO increased 56-fold, averaging 12.6 percent each year. In 1983, GVIO, calculated according to current prices, reached 608.8 billion yuan.

From the time it was founded to 1956, China completed its transition from new democracy to socialism. The national economy had a rapid recovery and economic construction began according to plan. During this period, GVIO increased by an average of 25.9 percent each year, and the economic results in industry were also fairly good. When the socialist transformation was basically completed, China began an all-round and large-scale socialist construction. In the 10 years before the "Great Cultural Revolution," industrial production developed fairly rapidly despite the mistakes of being hasty for success and their serious consequences. In 1966, compared with 1956, GVIO increased an average of 10.3 percent each year. The output of coal, crude oil, electric power, steel, machinery, and other major industrial products increased very rapidly and we began to be self-sufficient in petroleum in 1965. The "Great Cultural Revolution" caused tremendous losses to our national economy. Many industrial enterprises were paralyzed or half paralyzed, and the abolition of legitimate rules and regulations led to chaotic economic management and deteriorating economic results. The per capita output value of state-owned industrial enterprises was below the 1966 level in 9 out of the 10 years, and the profits and taxes realized per 100 yuan dropped from 29.8 yuan in 1965 to 19.3 yuan in 1976. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we adopted the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving our national economy, and industrial production steadily improved. In 1983, compared with 1978, GVIO increased at an average rate of 7.9 percent. Light industry developed at increased speed and its long backwardness of the past came to an end. The average annual growth rate was 11.2 percent, surpassing the rate of 5.1 percent for heavy industry in the same period. The light industry departments stepped up their investigations and forecasts of market demands, improved the quality of their products, increased the designs and varieties, and developed more new products. Their easily marketable products were considerably increased. Heavy industry enlarged its sphere of service and supplied more products to help in energy conservation and to serve agriculture, light industry, and exports. Instead of one-sidedly striving for output value, industrial production as a whole has been organized to suit social demands. The

quality of most products has been improved, consumption of energy and raw materials has been lowered, and the ratio between light and heavy industries has become harmonious, resulting in a sustained stable development.

Rapid industrial development raised the proportion of China's industry in the total product of society from 25.1 percent in 1949 to 55.1 percent in 1983. Several major industrial products have joined the foremost ranks of the world. In 1983, the output of our cotton yarn, cotton cloth, bicycles, and sewing machines was first; that of coal, chemical fertilizer, sulphuric acid, and cement, third; steel, fourth; electricity, sixth; and crude oil, seventh in the world.

Improved Distribution of Industrial Regions

Old China's industrial distribution was irrational, since more than 70 percent of its industry was concentrated in the coastal regions in the east. Heavy industry was mainly concentrated in Liaoning, while light industry was mainly concentrated in a few large cities such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Qingdao, and Guangzhou. In the vast hinterland (with the exception of Wuhan and Chongqing), and especially in the frontier and minority regions, there was hardly any modern industry. In the southwest, northwest, and Nei Monggol regions which occupy 60 percent of the national territory, industrial output value was only about 10 percent of the national total. Such an industrial distribution led to a serious disharmony between industrial production, on the one hand, and fuel production and consumption on the other. As a result, raw materials, fuel and finished products had to be transported over long distances, causing waste of financial and material resources. Furthermore, the abundant resources in the vast hinterland could not be properly exploited and utilized.

Soon after liberation, while properly developing the coastal industry, striving to set up the northeastern industrial base with the Anshan Iron and Steel Co. as the center, and strengthening or transforming the industry originally in Shanghai, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Shandong, and other coastal regions, China also actively proceeded with the establishment of a central China industrial base with the Wuhan Iron and Steel Co. as the center, and a north China industrial base with the Baotou Iron and Steel Co. as the center. After 1958, apart from continuing the construction of the industrial bases with Wuhan and Baotou as centers, China also set up industrial bases of a new type with iron and steel plants and large hydropower stations as their centers and continued its efforts in building petroleum and nonferrous metal industries in Xinjiang. In 1959, Daqing oilfield was successfully developed in Heilongjiang, and after 1967, industry was further strengthened in the southwest and northwest regions. Another new industrial base with the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Co. as the center was established, and several large hydropower stations as well as a number of nonferrous metal bases were built along the main course of the Huang He. At the same time, Shengli, Dagang, Liaohe and Jizhong oilfields were developed, followed by a number of petrochemical industrial bases. After 1977, construction of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex began in Shanghai, and a number of large coal bases were built in Shanxi and Nei Monggol. Thus along the coast and in the hinterland, comprehensive industrial

bases for such basic resources as iron and steel, electric power and petroleum, have been established.

For more than 30 years, the state has allocated more than half of its capital construction investment to economic construction in the hinterland, and initially changed the improper industrial distribution inherited from old China. From 1953 to 1983, the value of fixed assets of interior industry increased 64-fold and GVIO increased 30-fold, while the fixed assets of industry along the coast increased 18-fold and GVIO increased 19-fold. Industrial development in the hinterland was faster than along the coast. The proportion of interior industrial output value in GVIO increased from 39.6 percent in 1952 to 40.5 percent in 1983.

Township and town industry is an important component of rural economy as well as an important supplement to large-scale industry. It is useful for the proper distribution of industry in urban and rural areas and for the full exploitation and utilization of natural resources in the countryside. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, township and town industry developed rapidly in the course of industrial readjustment. In 1983, compared with 1978, the total output value of township and town industry increased 87 percent, at an average progressive rate of 13.4 percent a year. In 1983, the output of coal in township and town industry amounted to 22 percent, and that of bricks and tiles, lime, sands and gravels, and small and medium-size farm tools ranged from 75 to 90 percent of total national output.

Balance Between Light and Heavy Industries Becomes More Rational

Since the foundation of heavy industry left over from old China was very weak, the state had to adopt the policy of priority for heavy industry along with the appropriate development of light industry during the First 5-Year Plan. In these 5 years, the output value of heavy industry trebled at an average increase rate of 25.4 percent a year. The output value of light industry increased 83.2 percent at an average increase rate of 12.9 percent a year. The proportion of heavy industry output value in GVIO increased from 35.6 percent in 1952 to 48.3 percent in 1957. In the same period, that of light industry dropped from 64.4 percent to 51.7 percent. Both heavy and light industries developed at high speeds in this period. However, since the foundation of heavy industry had been very weak, suitable acceleration of its growth was necessary.

From 1958 to 1978 (with the exception of the readjustment period in 1963-1965), one-sided stress on priority for heavy industry according to the slogan "take steel as the key link" led to its excessive development at the expense of light industry and agriculture. During these 21 years, the output value of heavy industry increased at an average rate of 11 percent, and that of light industry increased at an average rate of only 8.5 percent a year. The higher rate of increase in heavy industry led to a drop in the proportion of light industry output value from 51.7 percent in 1957 down to 42.7 percent of GVIO in 1978, thus causing a serious imbalance between heavy and light industries. The national economic readjustment began in 1979, and in 1983, the

output value of light industry rose to 49.6 percent of GVIO, and the development of both light and heavy industries tended to be harmonious.

In heavy industry, there has been great development in the energy industry. In 1983, compared with 1952, the industrial output of primary energy was increased 13.6-fold, up to 712.63 million tons (in terms of standard fuel). China ranked third after the United States and the Soviet Union among the energy-producing countries in the world. Along with the rapid increase in energy output was a marked change in the energy structure. Since the 1960's, following the building of the Daqing, Shengli, Dagang, and Jizhong oilfields, the exploitation of natural gas in Sichuan, and the completion and operation of a number of hydropower stations, the ratio of high-quality energy gradually rose, with a corresponding drop in that of coal. The changes in the composition of various energy ratios were as follows: Coal dropped from 95.6 percent to 71.6 percent; crude oil rose from 2.5 percent to 21.3 percent; natural gas rose from 0.5 percent to 2.3 percent; and hydropower rose from 1.4 percent to 4.8 percent. The structure of energy production has thus changed: in addition to coal, which was basically the sole source of energy, there are many other sources even though coal is still in the leading position. Our energy output, though rapidly increasing, is still inadequate for the needs of national economic development. It is one of the weak links at present.

China has fairly effectively improved the composition of raw materials for light industry. Following the development of such new industries as chemical fiber, plastic, synthetic fatty acid and artificial leather industries as well as the development of the metal materials, light industry no longer relies mainly on agriculture for raw materials. In terms of output value, the proportion of light industry products made of agricultural raw materials has dropped from 87.5 percent in 1952 to 69.4 percent in 1983, while, in the same period, that of light industry products made of industrial raw materials rose from 12.5 percent to 30.6 percent. To assist light industry in its rapid and steady growth, we must raise the ratio of industrial raw materials besides relying on the continued increase in agricultural raw materials. At the same time, while the problem of feeding and clothing the people is being solved, the product mix of light industry has also changed according to the increase in people's consumption and the changes in their consumption pattern.

Continued Progress in Industrial Technology

China's industrial technology was very backward and modern industry was very scarce before liberation. After liberation, through more than 30 years' efforts, our industrial technology has made great progress and many new industrial branches have been established. There are, for example, the modern metallurgical equipment industry, mining equipment industry, aircraft industry, motor vehicle industry, new machine-tool industry, high-grade alloy metallurgy industry, nonferrous metal metallurgy industry, petrochemical industry, atomic energy industry, space industry, large integrated circuit and electronic computer industry, and so forth. Now we are not only able to basically equip large mines, power stations, and other important enterprises engaged in the metallurgy, petrochemical, motor vehicle, and shipbuilding industries, we are

also able to fill certain gaps in China's technological fields, and gradually provide a new technical foundation for industry.

All these industrial branches in China have modern equipment, and are using new materials and new techniques for new products which are up to modern standards. In metallurgy, for example, there is already one large blast furnace of 2,580 cubic meters in operation and another, soon to be completed and put into operation, of more than 4,000 cubic meters; and such new techniques as bell-less top and top combustion stoves. The maximum capacity of top-blown oxygen converters has reached 150 tons, and the output from these converters in 1983 accounted for 46.3 percent of the total steel output. The 1.7-meter rolling mill, designed in China, is already in operation in the Benxi Iron and Steel Co. In the machine-tool industry, China is already able to manufacture thermopower units of 300,000 kw, a complete plant for an iron and steel combine with an annual capacity of 1.5 million tons of steel; a 30,000-ton die-forging press; a 2,800-mm aluminum-plate rolling mill; a complete 300,000 ton-per-year synthetic ammonia plant; and a 240,000 ton-per-year urea plant. In the shipbuilding industry, China is now able to design and build 20,000-30,000-ton freighters with the method of sectional welding, and the quality of work is up to the standards required for international ship classification.

In the petroleum industry, wells more than 6,000 meters deep have been sunk and the technology of sinking deep offshore wells and inclined wells has been initially mastered. In the construction materials industry, the new technique of cement production with rotary kilns and precalcinators is being used, and the production line for plate glass with the float process has been completed and is in operation. In the textile industry, we have mastered the techniques of open-end spinning, weaving with air-jet looms, and the new technology of printing, dyeing, and finishing. In the electronics industry, the production of large and medium-size computers and microprocessors is now in the fledgling stage, and the first 100-million-operations-per-second computer, after its appraisal, has shown that China is now capable of manufacturing large computers. The manufacture of atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs, nuclear submarines, and carrier rockets, the accurate launching and recovery of guided missiles and artificial satellites, and particularly the successful launching of the experimental communications satellite and its entry into its geostationary orbit on 8 April 1984, indicates a new leap in China's space technology. China is now qualified to join the ranks of the few countries which have mastered this new technology.

China's industrial production as a whole has made great progress. However, its technical standards are still 2 or 3 decades behind those of the economically developed countries. Science and technology in the world is now about to take a new leap, and we must be prepared to face this new challenge. We must seize the opportunity and forge ahead according to the set objectives and priorities, under leadership, and on the basis of China's realities.

Gross Value of Industrial Output

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	GVIO	Percentage of GVIO	
		Light industry	Heavy industry
(Based on 1952 constant prices)			
1949	140	103	37
1950	191	134	57
1951	264	179	85
1952	343	221	122
1953	447	280	167
1954	520	320	200
1955	549	320	229
1956	703	383	320
1957	784	405	379
(Based on 1957 constant prices)			
1957	704	374	330
1958	1,090	500	590
1959	1,484	610	874
1960	1,650	550	1,100
1961	1,019	431	588
1962	850	395	455
1963	922	404	518
1964	1,103	476	627
1965	1,394	703	691
1966	1,686	805	881
1967	1,453	748	705
1968	1,380	711	669
1969	1,853	890	963
1970	2,421	1,051	1,370
1971	2,782	1,119	1,663
(Based on 1970 constant prices)			
1971	2,389	1,023	1,366
1972	2,547	1,086	1,461
1973	2,789	1,201	1,588
1974	2,796	1,233	1,563
1975	3,219	1,393	1,826
1976	3,262	1,426	1,836
1977	3,728	1,630	2,098
1978	4,231	1,806	2,425
1979	4,591	1,980	2,611
1980	4,992	2,344	2,648
1981	5,199	2,675	2,524
(Based on 1980 constant prices)			
1981	5,178	2,663	2,515
1982	5,577	2,815	2,762
1983	6,164	3,060	3,104
Average annual growth rate			
First 5-Year Plan	18.0	12.9	25.4
Second 5-Year Plan	3.8	1.1	6.7
1963—1965	17.9	21.2	14.9
Third 5-Year Plan	11.7	8.4	14.7
Fourth 5-Year Plan	9.1	7.7	10.2
Fifth 5-Year Plan	9.2	11.0	7.7
1979—1983	7.9	11.2	5.1
1953—1983	10.7	9.5	12.2
1950—1983	12.6	11.1	15.1

Indices and Composition of Gross Output Value for Principal Industrial Sectors

Sectors	Indices			Composition			
	1983 as percentage of 1952	1983 as percentage of 1978	1983 as percentage of 1982	1957	1965	1978	1983
GVIO	2,340.1	146.1	110.5	100	100	100	100
Including:							
1. Metallurgy	2,925.0	129.0	107.9	9.3	10.7	8.7	8.5
2. Electric power	4,751.6	135.9	106.3	1.4	3.1	3.8	3.6
3. Coal	1,088.4	109.7	107.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7
4. Petroleum	16,048.1	115.7	107.7	0.9	3.2	5.5	5.0
5. Chemical	11,849.5	155.6	112.5	8.2	12.9	12.4	12.0
6. Machine building	6,936.5	141.5	117.6	18.2	22.3	27.3	23.4
7. Building materials	2,667.1	147.9	110.2	3.3	2.8	3.6	4.0
8. Forestry	379.6	123.3	103.4	5.4	2.9	1.8	1.9
9. Food	758.5	156.2	105.1	19.6	12.6	11.1	12.9
10. Textile	1,027.4	183.4	110.3	18.2	15.8	12.5	15.5
11. Paper-making	1,111.1	139.4	110.0	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.3

Output of Major Industrial Products

Year	Chemical fibers (10,000 tons)	Yarn (10,000 tons)	Fabric (100 million meters)	Machine-made paper, cardboard (10,000 tons)	Sewing machines (10,000)	Bicycles (10,000)
1949		32.7	18.9	11		1.4
1952		65.6	38.3	37	6.6	8.0
1957	0.02	84.4	50.5	91	27.8	80.6
1962	1.36	54.8	25.3	112	77.9	137.1
1965	5.01	130.0	62.8	173	123.8	183.8
1978	28.45	238.2	110.3	439	486.5	854.0
1979	32.63	263.5	121.5	493	586.8	1,009.5
1980	45.03	292.6	134.7	535	767.8	1,302.4
1981	52.73	317.0	142.7	540	1,039.1	1,754.3
1982	51.70	335.4	153.5	589	1,286.0	2,420.0
1983	54.07	327.0	148.8	661	1,087.2	2,758.2

[continued]

[Continuation of above table]

Year	Watches (10,000)		Light-bulbs (100 million)	Salt (10,000 tons)	Sugar (10,000 tons)	Chemical drugs (10,000 tons)
	Total	including: wrist-watches				
1949			0.13	299	20	
1952			0.26	495	45	0.01
1957	0.04	0.04	0.69	828	86	0.22
1962	81.8	76.1	2.20	994	34	0.71
1965	108.3	100.8	1.92	1,147	146	1.05
1978	1,410.8	1,351.1	7.59	1,953	227	4.07
1979	1,750.4	1,707.0	8.50	1,477	250	4.17
1980	2,267.5	2,215.5	9.46	1,728	257	4.01
1981	2,906.6	2,872.4	9.66	1,832	317	3.73
1982	3,313.2	3,301.0	10.73	1,638	338	4.22
1983	3,478.1	3,469.0	12.49	1,613	377	4.80

[continued]

[Continuation of previous table]

Year	Coal (100 million tons)	Crude oil (10,000 tons)	Natural gas (100 million m^3)	Power generation (100 million kwh)		Pig iron (10,000 tons)
				Total	Including: hydro-power	
1949	0.32	12	0.07	43	7	25
1952	0.66	44	0.08	73	13	193
1957	1.31	146	0.7	193	48	594
1962	2.20	575	12.1	458	90	805
1965	2.32	1,131	11.0	676	104	1,077
1978	6.18	10,405	137.3	2,566	446	3,479
1979	6.35	10,615	145.1	2,820	501	3,673
1980	6.20	10,595	142.7	3,006	582	3,802
1981	6.22	10,122	127.4	3,093	655	3,417
1982	6.66	10,212	119.3	3,277	744	3,551
1983	7.15	10,607	122.1	3,514	864	3,738

[continued]

[Continuation of previous table]

Year	Steel (10,000 tons)	Rolled steel (10,000 tons)	Cement (10,000 tons)	Plate glass (10,000 standard cases)	Timber (10,000 m^3)
1949	15.8	13	66	108	567
1952	135	106	286	213	1,233
1957	535	415	686	462	2,787
1962	667	455	600	399	2,375
1965	1,223	881	1,634	687	3,978
1978	3,178	2,208	6,524	2,004	5,162
1979	3,448	2,497	7,390	2,330	5,439
1980	3,712	2,716	7,986	2,771	5,359
1981	3,560	2,670	8,290	3,064	4,942
1982	3,716	2,902	9,520	3,546	5,041
1983	4,002	3,072	10,825	4,167	5,232

[continued]

[Continuation of previous table]

Year	Sulphuric acid (10,000 tons)	Soda ash (10,000 tons)	Caustic soda (10,000 tons)	Agricultural chemical fertilizers (10,000 tons)		
				Total	Including: Nitrogenous fertilizers	Including: Phosphate fertilizers
1949	4.0	8.8	1.5	0.6	0.6	
1952	19.0	19.2	7.9	3.9	3.9	
1957	63.2	50.6	19.8	15.1	12.9	2.2
1962	96.8	51.9	29.0	46.4	33.8	12.6
1965	234.0	88.2	55.6	172.6	103.7	68.8
1978	661.0	132.9	164.0	869.3	763.9	103.3
1979	699.8	148.6	182.6	1,065.4	882.1	181.7
1980	764.3	161.3	192.3	1,232.1	999.3	230.8
1981	780.7	165.2	192.3	1,239.0	985.7	250.8
1982	817.5	173.5	207.3	1,278.1	1,021.9	253.7
1983	869.6	179.3	212.3	1,378.9	1,109.4	266.6

[continued]

[Continuation of previous table]

Year	Mining equipment (10,000 tons)	Power generation (10,000 kw)	Metal cutters (10,000 sets)	Motor vehicles (10,000)	Tractors (10,000)	Walking tractors (10,000)
1949	0.07		0.16			
1952	0.18	0.6	1.37			
1957	5.29	19.8	2.80	0.79		
1962	3.45	15.2	2.25	0.97	0.71	0.01
1965	4.00	68.3	3.96	4.05	0.96	0.36
1978	24.29	483.8	18.32	14.91	11.35	32.42
1979	26.37	621.2	13.96	18.57	12.56	31.75
1980	16.25	419.3	13.36	22.23	9.77	21.79
1981	11.49	139.5	10.26	17.56	5.28	19.83
1982	15.82	164.5	9.98	19.63	4.03	29.83
1983	20.16	274.0	12.10	23.98	3.70	49.77

Composition of Total Energy Output

Year	Total energy output (in terms of standard fuel, 10,000 tons)	Percentage of total energy output			
		Coal	Crude oil	Natural gas	Hydro-power
1949	2,374	96.3	0.7	...	3.0
1950	3,174	96.8	0.9	...	2.3
1951	3,903	97.0	1.1	...	1.9
1952	4,871	96.7	1.3	...	2.0
1953	5,192	96.3	1.7	...	2.0
1954	6,262	95.8	1.8	...	2.4
1955	7,295	95.9	1.9	...	2.2
1956	8,242	95.3	2.0	...	2.7
1957	9,861	94.9	2.1	0.1	2.9
1958	19,845	97.1	1.6	0.1	1.2
1959	27,161	97.0	2.0	0.1	0.9
1960	29,637	95.6	2.5	0.5	1.4
1961	21,224	93.5	3.6	0.9	2.0
1962	17,185	91.4	4.8	0.9	2.9
1963	17,009	91.1	5.4	0.8	2.7
1964	17,232	89.1	7.0	0.8	3.1
1965	18,824	88.0	8.6	0.8	2.6
1966	20,833	86.4	10.0	0.8	2.8
1967	17,494	84.1	11.3	1.1	3.5
1968	18,715	83.9	12.2	1.0	2.9
1969	23,104	82.2	13.5	1.1	3.2
1970	30,990	81.6	14.1	1.2	3.1
1971	35,289	79.3	16.0	1.4	3.3
1972	37,785	77.5	17.3	1.7	3.5
1973	40,013	74.4	19.2	2.0	4.4
1974	41,626	70.8	22.3	2.4	4.5
1975	48,754	70.6	22.6	2.4	4.4
1976	50,340	68.5	24.7	2.7	4.1
1977	56,396	69.6	23.7	2.9	3.8
1978	62,770	70.3	23.7	2.9	3.1
1979	64,562	70.2	23.5	3.0	3.3
1980	63,721	69.4	23.8	3.0	3.8
1981	63,223	70.2	22.9	2.7	4.2
1982	66,772	71.2	21.9	2.4	4.5
1983	71,263	71.6	21.3	2.3	4.8

Notes: 1. This table does not include the use of bioenergy, solar energy, geothermal heat, and atomic energy.

2. All fuels are given in terms of standard fuel, that is, 7,000 kilocalories for 1 kg of fuel; each kilogram of coal produces an average of 5,000 kilocalories, and is equivalent to 0.714 kg; each kilogram of crude oil produces 10,000 kilocalories, equivalent to 1.43 kg; and each cubic meter of natural gas produces 9,310 kilocalories, equivalent to 1.33 kg of standard fuel. The calculation of hydroelectricity is based on the consumption of standard fuel for thermoelectricity.

Output of Major Industrial Products Compared With Highest Annual Output Before Liberation

Product name	Unit	Best year before liberation		Percentage of output in best year before liberation		
		Year	Output	1949	1952	1983
Yarn	10,000 tons	1933	44.5	73.5	147.4	734.8
Fabrics	100 million meters	1936	27.9	67.7	137.3	533.3
Matches	100 pieces	1937	860	78.1	105.9	325.0
Salt	10,000 tons	1943	392	76.3	126.3	411.5
Sugar	"	1936	41	48.8	109.8	919.5
Cigarettes	10,000 cases	1947	236	67.8	112.3	821.2
Coal	10,000 tons	1942	0.62	51.6	106.5	1,153.2
Crude oil	"	1943	32	37.5	137.5	33,146.9
Power generation	100 million kwh	1941	60	71.7	121.7	5,856.7
Steel	10,000 tons	1943	92.3	17.1	146.3	4,336.0
Pig iron	"	1943	180	13.9	107.2	2,076.7
Cement	"	1942	229	28.8	124.9	4,727.1
Plate glass	10,000 standard cases	1941	129	83.7	165.1	3,230.2
Sulphuric acid	10,000 tons	1942	18.0	22.2	105.6	4,831.1
Soda ash	"	1940	10.3	85.4	186.4	1,740.8
Caustic soda	"	1941	1.2	125.0	658.3	17,691.7
Metal cutter	10,000 sets	1941	0.54	29.6	253.7	2,240.7

Industrial Distribution Between Coastal and Interior Regions

1. Number of Enterprises and Units, Fixed Assets, Number of Workers, GVIO

	Absolute number		Increase in 1983 over 1952 (percent)	Percentage of national industry	
	1983	1952		1983	1952
Number of industrial enterprises and units in entire country (10,000)	39.25	16.95 •	131.6	100	100
Coast	18.03	8.53 •	111.4	45.9	50.3
Interior	21.22	8.42 •	152.0	54.1	49.7
Original value of industrial fixed assets in entire country (100 million yuan)	4,767.8	148.8	31 fold	100	100
Coast	2,059.7	107.1	18.2 fold	43.2	72.0
Interior	2,708.1	41.7	63.9 fold	56.8	28.0
Total number of workers in entire country (10,000)	3,552.6	510.0	6 fold	100	100
Coast	1,668.7	308.6	4.4 fold	46.9	60.5
Interior	1,885.9	201.4	8.4 fold	53.1	39.5
GVIO (100 million yuan)	6,164.4	343.3	22.4 fold	100	100
Coast	3,667.5	238.1	19.1 fold	59.5	69.4
Interior	2,496.9	105.2	29.9 fold	40.5	30.6

[continued]

[Continuation of previous table]

2. Output of Major Products (in different trades)

	Absolute number		Increase of 1983 over 1952 (percent)	Percentage of national industry	
	1983	1952		1983	1952
National coal output (10,000 tons)	71,453.2	6,649.2	9.7 fold	100	100
Coast	18,768.5	2,926.7	5.4 fold	26.3	44.0
Interior	52,684.7	3,722.5	13.2 fold	73.7	56.0
National power-generation (100 million kwh)	3,514.4	72.6	47.4 fold	100	100
Coast	1,730.5	46.2	36.5 fold	49.2	63.6
Interior	1,783.9	26.4	66.6 fold	50.8	36.4
National chemical fertilizer output (10,000 tons)	1,378.85	3.87	355.3 fold	100	100
Coast	623.54	3.87	160.1 fold	45.2	100
Interior	755.31			54.8	
National cement output (10,000 tons)	10,825.2	286.1	36.8 fold	100	100
Coast	5,471.8	226.9	23.1 fold	50.5	79.3
Interior	5,353.4	59.2	89.4 fold	49.5	20.7
Output value of machine-building industry in country (100 million yuan)	1,440.5	39.0	68.4 fold	100	100
Coast	904.9	29.6	56.5 fold	62.8	75.9
Interior	535.6	9.4	106.1 fold	37.2	24.1
National yarn output (10,000 tons)	327.0	65.6	4.0 fold	100	100
Coast	189.3	53.8	2.5 fold	57.9	82.0
Interior	137.7	11.8	10.7 fold	42.1	18.0
National light industrial output value	3,059.7	221.1	15.5 fold	100	100
Coast	1,967.6	158.1	13.8 fold	64.3	71.5
Interior	1,092.1	63.0	19.6 fold	35.7	28.5

Notes: 1. *indicates 1957 figures.
2. The industrial fixed-asset value and the number of workers belong to state-owned industrial enterprises with independent accounting.
3. GVIO and output value of machine-building industry and light industry for 1952 are based on constant prices of the same year, and that for 1983 on constant prices of 1980. Rates of increase are based on comparable prices.

Major Proportionate Relationships in Industry

Unit: Percent

	1952	1957	1965	1970	1975	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983
Proportion of GVIO in GVIAO	41.5	56.5(56.7)	70.3	77.2	71.5	74.4	75.2	74.9(68.6)	68.0	68.1
Proportion of gross value of light industry output in G.IO	64.4	51.7(53.1)	50.4	43.4	43.3	42.7	47.0	51.5(51.4)	50.5	49.6
Proportion of output value of light industry products made of agricultural raw materials in gross value of light industry output	87.5	81.6(83.2)	71.7	70.0	70.1	63.4	68.5	68.5(71.0)	70.1	69.4
Proportion of output value of light industry products made of industrial raw materials in gross value of light industry output	12.5	18.4(16.8)	28.3	30.0	29.9	31.6	31.5	31.5(29.0)	29.9	30.6
Proportion of heavy industry in GVIO	35.6	48.3(46.9)	49.6	56.6	56.7	57.3	53.0	48.5(48.6)	49.5	50.4
Proportion of extraction and tunneling industry in heavy industry	15.3	13.1(14.6)	11.1	8.5	12.1	12.0	11.3	11.7(15.2)	14.3	13.1
Proportion of raw materials industry in heavy industry	42.8	39.5(39.7)	39.7	38.0	35.1	35.5	37.8	39.3(40.6)	39.3	38.3
Proportion of manufacturing industry in heavy industry	41.9	47.4(45.7)	49.2	53.5	52.8	52.5	50.9	49.0(44.2)	46.4	48.6

Note: Figures for 1952 and 1957 are based on 1952 constant prices; 1957 figures, in parentheses, and 1965 and 1970 figures are based on 1957 constant prices; figures for 1975, 1978, 1980, and 1981 are based on 1970 constant prices; 1981 figures, in parentheses, and figures for 1982 and 1983 are based on 1980 constant prices (same applies in following table).

Major Technical and Economic Indices of Key Industrial Enterprises

Index names (Unit)	1978	1983
Overall consumption of electricity in coal production (kwh/ton)	31.45	36.35
Ash content in commodity coal (percent)	22.91	20.31
Efficiency of coal-mining force (ton/worker)	0.931	0.891
Overall electricity consumption in crude oil (gas) production (kwh/ton)	35.01	56.54
Proportion of petroleum products with un-to-standard quality (percent)	99.99	100
Efficiency of crude oil mining force (ton/worker·year)	267.2	196
Average number of hours of power generating equipment utilization (over 500 kw) (hour)	5,149	5,101
Standard coal consumed in power generation (gram/kwh)	434	401
Actual labor productivity in power generation (10,000 kwh/person·year)	52.69	132.0
Fuel consumption for each ton of pig iron (comprehensive coke ratio) (kg)	623	575
Coefficient of blast furnace utilization (ton/m³·day-night)	1,429	1,591
Coefficient of open hearth utilization (" " ")	8.23	8.90
Actual labor productivity in steel smelting with open hearth (ton/worker·year)	497	534
Coke and anthracite consumption for each ton of synthetic ammonia (kg)	1,448	1,301
Sulphuric acid (100 percent) catalyst volume utilization coefficient (ton/m³·day)	3.63	3.53
Actual labor productivity in sulphuric acid production (ton/worker·year)	761	753
Standard coal consumption for each ton of cement clinker (kg)	211.1	190.0
Labor productivity in cement production (ton/worker·year)	243	233
Power consumption for each ton of cotton yarn (mixed) (kwh)	1,750	1,854
Proportion of above-first-grade cotton yarn (percent)	99.0	99.7
Proportion of first-grade cotton fabric in stock (percent)	92.7	95.57
Actual productivity of cotton yarn workers (piece/worker)	0.389	0.477
Timber consumption for each ton of chemical pulp of original color (cubic meter)	4.7	4.4
Proportion of finished products in machine-made paper and paper cardboard (percent)	89.1	91.7
Actual labor productivity of machine-made paper and cardboard workers (ton/worker·year)	14.70	15.30

Indices of Major Economic Results of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises With Independent Accounting

Unit: Yuan

Year	Profit realized per 100 yuan of fixed assets	Profit and tax realized per 100 yuan	Profit and tax realized by net value of each 100 yuan of fixed assets	Profit realized per 100 yuan of industrial output value	Output value realized by the original value of 100 yuan in fixed assets	Circulating funds used for each 100 yuan of output value
1952	19.0	25.5	37.1	14.2	134	23.1
1957	23.8	34.8	48.0	17.1	139	19.4
1962	8.9	15.1	20.5	12.5	71	38 7
1965	20.9	29.8	39.8	21.3	98	25.5
1970	21.3	30.6	45.7	18.2	117	29.9
1975	15.0	22.7	34.0	14.2	105	33.4
1976	12.1	19.3	29.0	12.6	96	36.9
1978	15.9	24.2	35.5	15.5	103	32.0
1980	15.7	24.8	35.9	15.5	101	30.1
1981	14.4	23.8	34.1	15.0	96	30.2
1982	13.7	23.5	33.4	14.4	95	29.7
1983	13.4	23.2	32.7	14.1	95	28.5

Note: With the exception of 1982 and 1983 when the output value is based on 1980 constant prices, the output value of all the other years is based on 1970 constant prices.

Chapter 7. Continued Development of Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications

In the past 30 and more years, China's transportation, posts and telecommunications have undergone considerable development. Now it has built up an initially comprehensive network which includes different modes of transport with railway transport, sea transport, and the navigation on the Chang Jiang playing the key roles, and a communications network of posts and telecommunications in various forms.

Transportation, posts and telecommunications technologies were backward and their development was slow in China. The operational mileage of all railways in the country was only 21,800 km and most of them operated on single tracks. The mileage of highways open to traffic was 80,700 km and 60 percent of it was not surfaced. Inland river navigation routes totaled 73,600 km. Rickshaws, animal-drawn carts, and wooden sailboats undertook about 60 percent of the national freight traffic. The capacity of posts and telecommunications was also very small. After liberation, along with large-scale economic construction and technical development, our transportation, posts and telecommunications also underwent important changes.

Increased length of Transportation Routes

At the end of 1983, the total operational mileage of railways in the country was 51,600 km, nearly 30,000 km more than at the end of 1949 and exceeding the sum total of the railways built in old China in more than 70 years. Henan, Hebei, Guangxi, and Guangdong have even built more than 3,000 km of railways under local management. At the end of 1983, the highways in the country totaled 915,100 km, a 10.3-fold increase over the end of 1949 at an average increase of 24,500 km each year. Pipelines for oil and gas were built from scratch, and at the end of 1983, they totaled 10,855 km, of which, 5,755 km was for crude oil, 833 km for refined oil, and 4,267 km for natural gas. At the end of 1983, the air routes of civil aviation totaled 229,100 km (not counting the overlapping portions), of which 118,800 km were for 169 domestic routes; 10,368 km for 7 routes between the hinterland and Hong Kong; and 99,947 km for 21 international routes. The mileage of inland river navigation routes at the end of 1983, however, was only 108,900 km, 35,300 km more than at the end of 1949, because the principle of comprehensive utilization was not properly implemented.

The quality of transportation routes has improved. Since liberation, double tracks have been laid for the Jing-Fu, Jing-Guang, Jing-Shan, Longhai, and Shi-Tai railways. There are now 9,182 km of double-track railways, 17.8 percent of the operational mileage in the country. The total length of railways with automatic block systems amounts to 13.8 percent of the total operational mileage. Highway surface conditions have also been improved, and the proportion of unsurfaced highways in the country has been reduced to 22.9 percent.

Layout of Transportation Network Gradually Becomes Rational

In old China, the facilities for transportation, posts and telecommunications were mostly concentrated in the coastal regions, while the southwest and northwest regions which account for 56 percent of the national territory had only 4 percent of the railway mileage and 23 percent of the highway mileage in the country. Communication was inconvenient and the economy was backward in these regions. After 30 and more years, there has been a distinct change in the layout of the transportation network. In the southwest and northwest, eight trunk railways including the Baoji-Chengdu, Baotou-Lanzhou, and Sichuan-Guizhou railways have been built, and highways have stretched across Xizang Plateau, known as the "roof of the world," and the Tianshan ranges. The proportion of railway and highway mileages in these two regions have risen to 24.9 percent and 32.1 percent, respectively, of the national totals. With the exception of Derong County in Sichuan and Medog County in Xizang, all the counties in the country are now accessible by motor vehicles. This is of great significance to the economic, cultural, and educational developments in the minority regions, the exploitation of the frontier regions, and national defense.

Conditions are very good for water transport in China. There is more than 18,000 km of coastline and more than 400,000 km of rivers. The vast majority of harbors and rivers are free from icing throughout the year and are therefore suitable for the development of navigation. Before liberation, however, ships were very scarce, harbor facilities were obsolete, and transportation efficiency was very low. Now the number of steamers and barges in the inland rivers and along the coast has been increased tens of times and an ocean transport fleet has been organized. This fleet is now sailing to more than 400 ports in more than 100 countries and regions in the world, and has become the mainstay of our foreign trade transportation. There has also been fairly extensive harbor development. In the early 1950's, there were only some 230 wharves. Since the 1960's, we have gradually built or expanded a number of special wharves for coal, crude oil, bulk cargo, general cargo, and containers. At the end of 1983, there were altogether 460 berths in the major harbors along the coast, and 153 of them are suitable for 10,000-ton ships.

Continued Increase in Traffic, Higher Proportion of Modernized Transportation

In 1983, a total of 2.54 billion tons of cargo were transported. This amount was 14-fold higher than in 1949, at an average rate of increase of 8.7 percent a year. Of this amount, 1,187,840,000 tons were transported on railways at an average growth rate of 9.4 percent a year; 790.78 million tons were on highways at an average rate of increase of 7 percent a year; 450.58 million tons were transported in water at an average growth rate of 8.8 percent a year; and 116,000 tons were transported by civil aviation at an average growth rate of 4.7 percent a year. Pipeline is a new mode of transport; yet in 1983, the volume of traffic by pipelines already reached 116.2 million tons. Modernized transportation has developed fairly rapidly. In 1983, the proportion of modernized transportation, in terms of traffic volume, rose to 96 percent. The development of transportation and the higher proportion of

modernized transportation have strongly supported the development of industrial and agricultural production as well as the national economy.

Passenger transportation has also developed fairly rapidly. At the end of 1983, the number of railway passenger cars and that of passenger buses owned by the highway transport departments were increased 3.7-fold and 19-fold, respectively. In 1983, 4.7 billion passengers were carried by various means of transportation, a 33-fold increase over 1949 at an average increase rate of 11 percent a year. Because of the flourishing markets in both urban and rural areas, the increased volumes of transportation and sales, the improved living conditions of the people, and the rapid development of tourism in the past several years in particular, the demand for passenger transportation has sharply increased. The railway transport departments have increased passenger traffic capacity by adding more passenger cars to the trains on some major trunklines, while the highway departments tried every way to open new routes of operation so that whenever the strain on the railways' capacity for passenger and freight is heavy, part of the traffic could be diverted to highways. Scheduled buses also operated on a transprovincial scale and more buses remained overnight in the countryside for the convenience of the peasants who wanted to enter the cities.

Improved Economic Results for Transportation Sector

In the past 30 and more years, the utilization of various means of transportation on land and in water has shown markedly improved results. The average daily cargo traffic handled by a railway locomotive was increased from 300,000 ton-km in the early post-liberation period to 730,000 ton-km in 1983. Of the total number of railway locomotives, diesel and electric locomotives amounted to 27.3 percent. Railway cars are gradually becoming larger. At the end of 1983, the number of freight cars with a capacity of more than 50 tons amounted to 88.2 percent of the total number, and the average net weight of a freight car was 49.9 tons, an increase of 87.6 percent over 1949. The highway transport departments actively developed the use of trailers and strengthened their organization of transportation. In 1983, each truck handled a traffic volume of 38,345 ton-km each year, nearly 5-fold that of the early post-liberation period. Container transportation developed fairly rapidly in the past several years, and nearly 200 railway stations have begun to offer this service. In ocean transport, more than 10 container transportation routes have been opened to Japan, the United States, Australia, and Hong Kong. The departments in charge of transportation in the coastal seas, inland rivers, highways, and civil aviation have also opened new routes for container transportation, much to the convenience of cargo owners. This mode of transportation can help reduce wear and tear en route and save transportation expenses.

Passenger trains have all along maintained a fairly high rate of on-time departures and arrivals. In 1983, passenger trains ran at an average technical speed of 54.1 km per hour, a 55 percent increase over the 34.9 km of 1949, while an express train from Beijing to Shanghai took only 19 hours. Fuel consumption by all means of transportation has been gradually reduced. In 1983, a steam locomotive consumed 104.7 km of coal, a reduction of 46.3 percent below 1952. In the same year, each truck owned by a local transportation

department consumed 8 liters of gasoline for every 100 ton-km, and this has been a fairly good record since 1960. Because of the improvement of technical equipment, the adoption of new technology, and the efforts of workers, labor productivity has continued to rise. In 1983, compared with 1952, the productivity of railway workers rose 1.8-fold and that of longshoremen in the ports directly under the Ministry of Communications trebled.

Rapid Development in Posts and Telecommunications

At the end of 1983, there were more than 50,000 posts and telecommunications offices, a 90.9 percent increase over 1949, while the length of telecommunications routes totaled 4.72 million km, 5.7-fold longer than the 700,000 km of 1949. Mechanized or semimechanized sorting has been introduced for parcels in some cities. At the end of 1983, there were 9,467 telegraph circuits and 28,637 long-distance telephone circuits, an increase of 2.1-fold and 8.9-fold, respectively. The number of urban telephones reached 1.69 million and that of rural telephones, 820,000, an increase of 6.8-fold and 13-fold, respectively. A microwave transmission network is now being used for domestic long-distance telephone service. On some circuits connecting Beijing with more than 20 cities, automatic or semiautomatic dialing systems have been installed.

In more than 30 years, the volume of work in various branches of the posts and telecommunications system has increased by a wide margin. In 1983, compared with 1949, the number of letters increased 4.9-fold; parcels, 24-fold; telegrams, 15-fold; long-distance calls, 28-fold; and newspapers and periodicals, 75-fold. In addition, new services of data communication, telex, subscriber facsimile, and international express mail have been introduced.

The posts and telecommunications departments have done a great deal of work to improve their services. The proportion of provincial cities where RENMIN RIBAO can be read on the day of publication, and that of cities and counties where the provincial newspapers can be read on the day of publication, have been raised to 72.4 percent and 41.5 percent, respectively; 99.5 percent and 94.9 percent of all townships (or communes) have postal and telephone services, respectively.

International communications have developed rapidly in recent years. China now has direct telecommunications circuits with more than 40 countries and regions, and direct postal contacts with more than 100 of them. It also has earth satellite stations, and through the Intelsat satellites over the Indian and Pacific Oceans, can carry on satellite communications with other countries in the world.

After more than 30 years of construction, China's transportation, posts and telecommunications are now fairly advanced. However, the facilities and technical management are still inadequate for the four modernizations and remain a weak link in the national economic development. Sometimes cargoes are piled up awaiting transportation, the means of passenger transportation are overcrowded, foreign trade ships have to stay in harbors for a long time, and communications facilities are small in quantity and poor in quality.

The 12th CPC Congress has listed transportation, posts and telecommunications as one of the strategic priorities. Implementation of this strategic policy should gradually alleviate the present pressure on these facilities.

Mileage of Various Transportation Routes (Yearend figures)

Unit: 10,000 km

Year	Railway operational mileage		Highway mileage	Inland rivers	Civil airlines		Pipeline for oil (gas)
	Total	including electrified mileage			Total	International routes	
1949	2.18		8.07	7.36			
1950	2.22		9.96	7.36	1.14	0.51	
1951	2.23		11.44	7.36	1.05	0.51	
1952	2.29		12.67	9.50	1.31	0.51	
1953	2.38		13.71	9.50	1.40	0.50	
1954	2.45		14.61	9.50	1.52	0.50	
1955	2.56		16.73	9.99	1.55	0.26	
1956	2.65		22.63	10.36	1.91	0.48	
1957	2.67		25.46	14.41	2.64	0.43	
1958	3.02		42.18	15.20	3.30	0.44	0.01
1959	3.23		50.79	16.30	3.72	0.53	0.01
1960	3.39		51.00	17.00	3.81	0.53	0.01
1961	3.45	0.01	47.70	17.20	3.91	0.45	0.01
1962	3.46	0.01	46.35	16.19	3.53	0.44	0.01
1963	3.50	0.01	47.51	15.72	3.57	0.44	0.03
1964	3.53	0.01	47.92	15.69	3.85	0.45	0.03
1965	3.64	0.01	51.45	15.77	3.94	0.45	0.04
1966	3.78	0.01	54.36	14.72	3.50	0.44	0.07
1967	3.86	0.01	55.75	14.78	3.51	0.44	0.08
1968	3.88	0.01	57.17	14.78	3.94	0.44	0.09
1969	3.93	0.02	60.06	14.81	3.93	0.44	0.10
1970	4.10	0.03	63.67	14.84	4.06	0.44	0.12
1971	4.28	0.03	67.54	14.16	4.21	0.44	0.20
1972	4.39	0.04	69.99	14.06	4.25	0.44	0.23
1973	4.43	0.06	71.56	13.88	4.54	0.44	0.34
1974	4.51	0.06	73.79	13.74	8.13	3.71	0.43
1975	4.60	0.07	78.36	13.56	8.42	3.71	0.53
1976	4.63	0.07	82.34	13.74	9.78	4.09	0.63
1977	4.74	0.10	85.56	13.74	13.21	4.09	0.67
1978	4.86	0.10	89.02	13.60	14.89	5.53	0.83
1979	4.98	0.10	87.58	10.78	16.00	5.13	0.91
1980	4.99	0.17	88.83	10.85	19.17	8.12	0.87
1981	5.02	0.17	89.75	10.87	21.82	8.28	0.97
1982	5.05	0.18	90.70	10.86	23.27	9.99	1.04
1983	5.16	0.23	91.51	10.89	22.91	9.99	1.09

Volume of Passenger Traffic

Unit: 10,000 persons

Year	Total passenger traffic	Railway	Highway	Water transport	Civil aviation
1949	13,695	10,297	1,809	1,562	27
1950	20,370	15,691	2,301	2,377	1
1951	22,334	16,037	3,350	2,945	2
1952	24,518	16,352	4,559	3,605	2
1953	35,627	22,861	7,439	5,324	3
1954	37,465	23,290	8,648	5,523	4
1955	36,764	20,801	10,312	5,646	5
1956	50,621	25,211	18,224	7,177	9
1957	63,821	31,262	23,772	8,780	7
1958	75,136	34,569	31,063	9,492	12
1959	91,183	47,972	32,569	10,626	16
1960	106,700	61,822	32,524	12,333	21
1961	119,835	77,062	27,601	15,152	20
1962	122,154	75,003	30,737	16,397	17
1963	97,538	51,985	32,857	12,678	18
1964	94,300	45,085	37,313	11,878	24
1965	96,334	41,245	43,693	11,369	27
1966	108,656	41,413	54,437	12,780	26
1967	114,067	46,614	53,874	13,548	31
1968	111,182	49,994	47,125	14,038	25
1969	123,859	52,040	56,266	15,531	22
1970	130,056	52,455	61,812	15,767	22
1971	142,931	56,032	71,227	15,638	34
1972	160,828	62,809	80,676	17,297	46
1973	174,805	65,704	89,771	19,270	60
1974	182,146	66,924	95,481	19,647	94
1975	192,969	70,465	101,350	21,015	139
1976	201,411	71,249	108,718	21,298	146
1977	225,035	79,471	122,919	22,452	193
1978	253,993	81,491	149,229	23,042	231
1979	289,666	86,390	178,618	24,360	298
1980	341,785	92,204	222,799	26,439	343
1981	384,844	95,300	261,559	27,584	401
1982	428,903	99,921	300,610	27,987	445
1983	470,614	106,044	336,965	27,214	391

Note: Figures for passenger traffic in this table include passengers on railways run by both the central government and the localities. Highway traffic is handled by highway department vehicles specially intended for this purpose.

Passenger Turnover Volume

Unit: 100 million passenger-km

Year	Total passenger turnover volume	Railway	Highway	Water transport	Civil aviation
1949	155.0	130	8.0	15.2	1.8
1950	239.6	212	12.8	14.7	0.1
1951	269.0	230	17.2	21.7	0.2
1952	248.4	201	22.7	24.5	0.2
1953	350.2	282	33.8	34.1	0.3
1954	371.2	295	41.3	34.4	0.5
1955	353.1	267	50.3	35.2	0.6
1956	465.5	344	78.2	42.3	1.0
1957	496.3	361	88.1	46.4	0.8
1958	572.0	409	116.1	45.8	1.1
1959	711.4	517	139.7	53.4	1.3
1960	883.5	674	146.0	61.9	1.6
1961	1,105.7	896	128.8	79.5	1.4
1962	1,085.6	859	141.5	83.9	1.2
1963	726.5	532	134.3	58.8	1.4
1964	685.6	486	146.3	51.3	2.0
1965	697.1	479	168.2	47.4	2.5
1966	778.7	505	207.5	64.2	2.0
1967	864.4	596	200.0	66.0	2.4
1968	936.7	681	185.8	67.8	2.1
1969	1,070.6	772	222.2	74.7	1.7
1970	1,030.9	718	240.1	71.0	1.8
1971	1,106.5	762	268.1	73.4	3.0
1972	1,235.8	852	302.5	77.1	4.2
1973	1,325.6	903	333.3	83.6	5.7
1974	1,376.1	926	354.9	86.9	8.3
1975	1,435.5	955	374.5	90.6	15.4
1976	1,470	957	403	94	16
1977	1,587	1,023	448	98	18
1978	1,743	1,093	521	101	28
1979	1,968	1,216	603	114	35
1980	2,281	1,383	729	129	40
1981	2,500	1,473	839	138	50
1982	2,744	1,575	964	145	60
1983	3,095	1,776	1,106	154	59

Volume of Freight Transportation

Unit: 10,000 tons

Year	Total volume of freight transportation	Railway	Highway	Water transport		Pipeline for oil (gas)	Civil aviation
				Total	including ocean-going		
1949	16,099	5,589	7,963	2,543	.		2.4
1950	21,554	9,983	8,887	2,684			0.1
1951	25,331	11,083	10,388	3,860	8		0.2
1952	31,516	13,217	13,158	5,141	14		0.2
1953	43,416	16,131	20,048	7,237	20		0.4
1954	52,142	19,288	22,690	10,163	28		0.5
1955	56,891	19,376	25,799	11,715	46		0.5
1956	75,027	24,605	36,695	13,726	69		0.8
1957	80,365	27,421	37,505	15,438	60		0.8
1958	112,292	38,109	53,085	21,096	50		1.5
1959	149,916	54,410	66,932	28,571	65		2.6
1960	170,563	67,219	70,786	32,555	75		3.2
1961	110,573	44,988	43,038	22,544	85		2.9
1962	85,521	35,261	32,794	17,464	79		1.8
1963	88,154	36,418	34,602	17,132	88		2.1
1964	104,320	41,786	42,358	20,174	151		2.2
1965	121,083	49,100	48,987	22,993	246		2.7
1966	131,454	54,951	52,531	23,969	272		3.3
1967	110,833	43,089	47,066	20,674	238		3.9
1968	103,240	42,095	42,166	18,976	264		3.0
1969	123,923	53,120	49,115	21,685	345		3.3
1970	150,359	68,132	56,779	25,444	499		3.7
1971	168,132	76,471	63,080	28,398	783	180	3.3
1972	177,550	80,873	65,409	30,174	972	1,091	3.0
1973	185,185	83,111	68,489	32,159	1,270	1,421	2.8
1974	179,332	78,772	66,860	31,535	1,741	2,161	3.5
1975	202,478	88,955	72,499	34,987	2,424	6,032	4.7
1976	201,757	84,066	74,256	35,528	2,382	7,902	5.3
1977	223,915	95,309	80,833	38,861	2,553	8,907	5.3
1978	248,946	110,119	85,182	43,292	3,659	10,347	6.4
1979	248,028	111,893	81,556	43,229	4,249	11,342	8.0
1980	240,506	111,279	76,017	42,676	4,292	10,525	8.9
1981	231,605	107,673	71,504	41,490	4,530	10,929	9.4
1982	247,507	113,532	78,777	44,329	4,606	10,859	10.2
1983	254,551	118,784	79,078	45,058	4,759	11,620	11.6

Note: Transportation of natural gas by pipeline is calculated by converting each 1,000 cubic meters into 1 ton.

Volume of Freight Turnover

Unit: 100 million ton-km

Year	Total turnover	Railway	Highway	Water transport		Pipeline for transporting oil(gas)	Civil aviation
				Total	including: Ocean-going		
1949	255	184	8	63			0.2
1950	454	394	9	51			
1951	631	516	11	104	17		
1952	762	602	14	146	28		
1953	990	781	23	186	41		
1954	1,203	932	29	242	37		0.1
1955	1,320	932	34	304	70		0.1
1956	1,591	1,204	44	343	66		0.1
1957	1,810	1,346	48	416	77		0.1
1958	2,449	1,855	77	517	75		0.1
1959	3,272	2,476	107	689	96		0.2
1960	3,667	2,767	132	768	118		0.3
1961	2,627	2,008	76	543	117		0.2
1962	2,236	1,721	62	453	113		0.2
1963	2,648	1,816	64	468	131		0.2
1964	2,750	2,126	74	550	181		0.2
1965	3,463	2,698	95	670	237		0.3
1966	3,901	3,019	116	766	280		0.3
1967	3,050	2,269	101	680	264		0.4
1968	3,109	2,239	84	786	355		0.3
1969	3,753	2,783	110	860	365		0.3
1970	4,565	3,496	138	931	419		0.4
1971	5,205	3,766	154	1,276	707	9	0.3
1972	5,644	3,913	164	1,510	901	57	0.3
1973	6,294	4,082	176	1,949	1,277	87	0.3
1974	6,314	3,813	175	2,163	1,471	163	0.4
1975	7,297	4,256	203	2,575	1,757	262	0.6
1976	6,904	3,869	210	2,467	1,612	357	0.7
1977	7,969	4,568	251	2,762	1,741	387	0.8
1978	9,829	5,345	274	3,779	2,487	430	1.0
1979	10,907 (11,384)	5,508	268 (745)	4,564	3,174	476	1.2
1980	11,517 (12,026)	5,717	255 (764)	5,053	3,532	491	1.4
1981	11,616 (12,143)	5,712	253 (780)	5,150	3,643	499	1.7
1982	12,403 (13,049)	6,120	303 (949)	5,477	3,769	501	2.0
1983	13,295 (14,044)	6,646	335 (1,084)	5,788	3,977	524	2.3

Note: The highway figures in parentheses for 1979-1983 include the freight turnover undertaken by vehicles owned by society.

Volume of Cargo Handled at Major Seaports

Unit: 10,000 tons

Seaports	1952	1957	1965	1978	1983
Total	1,440	5,727	7,181	19,834	24,952
Dalian	151	588	1,057	2,864	3,520
Yingkou	18	32	29	33	34
Qinhuangdao	181	283	478	2,219	3,057
Tianjin	74	284	549	1,131	1,506
Yantai	26	48	93	458	650
Qingdao	175	221	448	2,002	2,183
Lianyungang	46	105	265	594	858
Shanghai	656	1,649	3,194	7,955	9,190
Ningbo					483
Shantou	35	130	181	153	210
Huangpu	47	186	470	1,050	1,601
Zhanjiang	12	79	220	947	1,140
Haikou	16	35	64	76	109
Basuo		11	99	307	372
Sanya	3	76	29	45	39

Postal and Telecommunications Network (Yearend figures)

Year	Office and sub-office (10,000)		Length of postal routes (10,000 km)		Long-distance telephones circuits (units)	Telegraph circuits (units)
	Total	including In rural areas	Total	including Airmail routes		
1949	2.63		70.60	0.14		
1950	3.70		86.31	0.88	2,881	3,007
1951	4.38		110.74	0.79	3,162	3,683
1952	4.95		128.97	1.03	3,777	4,460
1953	5.16		151.47	1.13	4,979	5,448
1954	4.82		164.00	1.19	5,484	6,260
1955	4.38		173.94	1.41		
1956	4.47	3.77	181.13	3.22	4,356	4,745
1957	4.54	3.83	222.26	3.94	4,684	4,964
1958	6.07	5.19	301.29	4.02	7,622	5,224
1959	5.86	5.14	420.61	4.30	7,601	5,305
1960	6.17	5.42	408.51	4.22	9,044	6,210
1961	5.18	4.57	318.80	4.44	9,451	5,663
1962	4.45	3.91	266.54	4.36	9,380	5,973
1963	4.40	3.86	286.55	4.46	9,286	6,160
1964	4.37	3.82	306.47	5.15	9,434	6,519
1965	4.38	3.85	349.28	5.25	9,913	7,010
1966	4.48	3.91	368.06	5.30	10,549	7,123
1967	4.51	3.94	367.31	5.30	10,717	6,961
1968	4.46	3.88	366.23	5.30	10,853	6,684
1969	4.46	3.88	371.32	5.79	11,188	6,440
1970	4.50	3.91	397.71	6.53	11,696	6,553
1971	4.59	3.97	428.80	7.13	12,680	6,823
1972	4.62	3.97	448.58	7.89	13,585	7,078
1973	4.85	4.19	451.14	8.18	14,208	7,498
1974	4.83	4.18	464.09	9.39	15,028	7,687
1975	4.87	4.21	479.63	13.68	15,981	7,877
1976	4.89	4.27	483.60	12.82	17,072	8,223
1977	4.96	4.33	486.02	14.54	17,810	8,403
1978	4.96	4.31	486.33	14.65	18,801	8,430
1979	4.96	4.30	481.23	16.16	20,307	8,785
1980	4.95	4.28	473.71	16.33	22,011	9,146
1981	4.96	4.26	466.02	15.85	23,909	8,808
1982	4.97	4.26	467.63	16.19	25,961	9,178
1983	5.02	4.27	472.09	15.55	28,637	9,467

Postal and Telecommunications Business Volume

Year	Total volume (100 million yuan)	Letters (100 million)	Newspapers and magazines (10,000)	Telegrams (10,000)	Long-distance calls (10,000)	Urban telephones (10,000 households)	Rural telephones (10,000 households)
1949	0.97	5.99		1,129	902	21.77	
1952	1.64	8.09	1,363	1,204	1,628	29.53	5.84
1953	1.98	9.46	1,605	1,668	1,987	33.21	6.87
1954	2.19	10.37	2,087	1,564	2,560	35.61	8.34
1955	2.38	11.50	2,825	1,736	2,606	37.52	10.38
1956	2.98	14.38	3,423	1,919	2,808	44.41	16.99
1957	2.94	16.41	3,264	1,533	2,090	46.45	20.00
1958	4.18	17.34	7,922	3,224	3,896	51.54	39.13
1959	6.22	23.15	5,965	5,740	5,851	59.19	70.12
1960	7.99	28.28	4,009	9,222	8,042	65.93	91.91
1961	7.13	25.55	2,590	8,313	7,700	70.34	91.27
1962	6.38	22.75	2,492	6,891	7,123	69.95	85.26
1963	6.05	20.21	3,455	5,738	7,301	72.16	79.48
1964	6.14	20.00	4,689	5,632	8,200	74.80	46.82
1965	6.28	21.76	5,621	5,277	8,869	77.11	49.22
1966	6.51	22.39	4,385	5,361	8,957	79.95	50.97
1967	6.16	21.69	3,387	5,900	7,631	80.64	51.13
1968	5.73	20.72	2,672	5,500	6,249	75.77	50.15
1969	6.22	22.68	2,793	5,952	7,041	75.77	50.68
1970	6.87	23.70	3,307	6,541	8,570	78.41	52.74
1971	7.65	24.38	4,697	7,651	10,117	81.17	53.91
1972	8.26	25.04	5,285	9,130	12,185	88.40	57.24
1973	8.80	26.35	5,894	9,846	13,795	93.62	60.22
1974	9.07	26.11	6,917	10,317	14,239	97.96	62.49
1975	9.58	27.34	7,823	11,234	15,151	103.28	65.92
1976	10.62	27.79	8,806	11,757	15,756	107.90	68.24
1977	11.14	28.50	8,707	12,619	16,709	112.73	70.65
1978	11.65	28.35	11,250	12,748	18,574	119.15	73.39
1979	12.55	30.80	12,680	13,495	20,587	127.02	76.28
1980	13.34	33.13	16,431	14,663	21,464	134.17	79.90
1981	14.02	33.88	18,124	15,938	22,049	142.64	79.45
1982	20.41	33.94	19,598	16,071	23,574	153.87	80.38
1983	22.26	35.21	22,933	18,075	26,556	168.86	81.90

Note: The total volume of postal and telecommunications business in 1982 and 1983 is calculated according to 1980 constant prices. Those of the previous years are based on 1970 prices. The volume of 1981, based on 1980 constant prices, is 1,952,000,000 yuan.

Chapter 8. Continued Growth of the Construction Industry

The construction industry is a branch of material production with a long history. Since liberation, along with the development of socialism in China, the construction industry has continued to grow and has undertaken many projects with outstanding results.

Continued Expansion of Construction Work Force

In old China, the construction trade was carried on by small construction contractor units or individual laborers of low technical standards. Since liberation, the work force in this trade has continued to expand along with the large-scale economic construction. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, regular workers, contract workers, and temporary workers were employed once again, and a construction work force was formed under a system in which the state economy played the leading role with the coexistence of many other economic forms. In 1983, the workers and staff members in the building industry throughout the country totaled 7.99 million, a 3-fold increase over the number in 1952. Of this number, 4.97 million, 62.2 percent, were in the state sector and 3.02 million, 37.8 percent of the total number, were in the urban collective sector. The rural work force grew rapidly along with the developing rural economy and in 1983, there were altogether 57,000 rural construction teams with 4.83 million workers. It has become a force to be reckoned with in China's countryside.

Personnel in prospecting and design organs also increased very rapidly. Their number was 323,000 in 1983, a 14.4-fold increase over that of 1952.

Marked Improvement in Design and Construction Technology

Before liberation there were only a few prospecting and design personnel and most of them worked in private offices and were not qualified for intricate jobs. Now, more than 3,200 prospecting and design organs, both comprehensive and specialized, have been established in the country with nearly 190,000 technicians in various fields. In designing civilian housing over the past 30 and more years, China adheres to the principle of preserving esthetic taste within the framework of compatibility, economy, and feasibility. In designing factories, mines, and enterprise buildings, the principle of advanced technology and economic rationality is upheld. The standard of designs has continued to rise. In the past, the building industry could not undertake any large and technically complex projects; now it can design and build them independently. Examples of these projects are the large integrated iron and steel enterprises with an annual output of 3 million tons, large coal mines with an annual output of 4 to 5 million tons, and the large coal-dressing factories handling 3 million tons of coal a year. The grand projects that deserve special mention are the Gezhouba hydropower station built after the blocking of a navigation channel in the Chang Jiang; the Chang Jiang Bridge in Nanjing, which is the longest bridge in China and which straddles the river at the lower reaches; the Baoji-Chengdu, Chengdu-Kunming,

and Xiangyang-Chongqing railways built in high mountains and steep cliffs; and the Xining-Golmud railway on the Xizang Plateau of extreme complex geological conditions. All these are difficult construction projects. In designing civilian housing, since completing the Beijing People's Great Hall and nine other gigantic structures in the 1950's, the design personnel have in recent years introduced many innovations and designed a rich array of projects, each with its own distinctive features. For example, in the designs for residential housing, there are residential areas with mainly tall buildings of many stories as well as residential areas with many low-lying houses densely grouped together. In the designs for cultural halls, gymnasiums and tourist buildings, the typical ones are those of the China Mining University, the Shanghai Indoor Swimming Pool, the 37-story Jinling Hotel of Nanjing, the 20-story Baitiane Hotel of Guangzhou, the 27-story Xiyuan Hotel of Beijing, the Longpo Hotel of Shanghai, and the Donghu Guest House of Shenzhen. These designs embody both the traditional national features of China and the advanced techniques of foreign architecture, and have received favorable comments at home and abroad.

Continued Consolidation of Technical Equipment in the Construction Industry

In 1983, each of the workers in the construction industry in the state sector had fixed assets of 3,910 yuan in net value, an increase of more than 9-fold over 1952. Each of these workers also had power equipment averaging 7.6 horsepower, an increase of 16-fold over 1953. In the same year, the construction and installation units in the state sector owned 185,000 sets of building machinery of 11 major varieties, including excavators, bulldozers, scrapers, and cranes, 12-fold that of 1956. At present, China has more than 8,000 construction units for building houses and installing machinery and equipment in addition to more than 1,000 specialized companies for building roads, harbors, mines, tunnels, and structures for chemicals, petroleum, metallurgy, forestry, and hydropower industries. It has also made more breakthroughs in construction technology in recent years than in the 1950's. In building houses, for example, it has completed the change from mainly low-lying houses to tall and multistory buildings, and is vigorously developing the new technologies of using large form panels, sliding panels, and prefabricated equipment, and the technique of casting in situ. In building coal shafts, adoption of the deep water-freezing and surface pregrouting methods are used to solve the problems of shifting sands and underground water. In building bridges with rigid frames, thin shells and steel beams, the design, techniques, and construction technology have all approached advanced world standards.

Material and Technical Foundations for National Economic Development

The total output value of China's construction industry continued to increase in the past 30 and more years. From 1953 to 1983, the average annual rate of increase was 7 percent, second highest among the five major sectors of material production after industry. The proportion of its total output value in the total product of society rose from 5.6 percent in 1952 to 9.4 percent in 1983. In the past 30 and more years, the construction industry completed hundreds of thousands of projects for the state and built strong material and

technical foundations for the national economic development. This industry also built residential houses for various localities in the country (rural areas not included) with a total floorspace of more than 1.1 billion square meters, and 240,000 school buildings of various types. It also repaired or built more than 100,000 hospitals, movie theaters, cultural halls, libraries, and broadcasting stations, and contributed to the improvement of people's material and cultural lives.

Along with the development of China's economic contacts with foreign countries, the construction industry has also undertaken the glorious task of foreign aid construction. In the 1960's and 1970's, it constructed 950 projects for more than 70 countries and regions. These projects covered light industry, textiles, chemicals, electric power, building materials, communications, agriculture, culture, education, public health, municipal construction, residential housing, and guest houses and were contributions to the development of the national economy of the Third World countries. Before and after 1980, on the basis of foreign economic aid, contracting for construction projects and labor service have also been actively developed. In the past several years, we have signed contracts with more than 50 countries and regions for construction projects and the supply of labor services, and dispatched more than 30,000 workers and staff members abroad on these missions. In 1983, these contracts totaled more than $900 million in value.

Gradual Improvement of Economic Results in the Construction Industry

Economic results of the construction industry have been very poor for a very long time. Besides the drastic ups and downs in the scale of capital construction, which caused serious waste of manpower, money, and materials, the abolition of legitimate rules and regulations has seriously weakened the system of economic accounting in the enterprises and brought a big drop in the indices of economic results and great losses to the enterprises.

After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, enterprise reorganization began in the building trade, and various rules and regulations were restored or established. Experiments were also conducted on structural reform, the decisionmaking power of construction and installation enterprises were expanded, the campaign of excellent workmanship was launched, and the system of economic responsibility was popularized. After several years of reorganization and reform, production and operation in the construction industry as well as its economic results have improved.

Labor productivity has also risen. In 1983, the average productivity of each worker in the state-owned building units was 5,148 yuan, a 39-percent increase over 1978.

Quality of work has improved. The proportion of projects completed by state-owned building units and rated as projects of excellent workmanship, rose from about 50 percent in 1978 to 65.9 percent in 1983.

Construction costs have also decreased. From 1979 to 1983, the rate of such decrease was 5 to 7 percent each year, and most enterprises have turned their

losses into profits. In 1983, the profits realized by the building enterprises, both state-owned and collectively owned, reached 3.46 billion yuan.

Although fairly good achievements have been in the construction industry, such problems as long construction period, high consumption, serious waste and backward technology are still common because, for a long time, the necessary conditions for independent operation have been lacking. In view of these problems, the state has decided to conduct an all-round reform and to enforce the systems of investment responsibility and public bidding in the construction industry. Along with the in-depth development of the reform, the outlook of this industry will change and its economic results will certainly be fairly greatly improved.

Gross and Net Output Value of the Construction Industry

Year	Gross output value of construction		Net output value of construction	
	Absolute amount (100 million yuan)	Index (as percentage of 1952)	Absolute amount (100 million yuan)	Index (as percentage of 1952)
1949	4	7.0	1	4.8
1952	57	100.0	21	100.0
1953	85	154.4	28	138.1
1954	82	152.7	26	133.3
1955	86	163.2	30	152.4
1956	146	249.3	55	261.9
1957	118	237.0	45	242.9
1958	202	403.7	68	367.0
1959	235	440.0	76	388.6
1960	248	454.1	79	394.0
1961	90	162.6	25	129.5
1962	74	138.5	32	161.9
1963	97	184.6	40	205.1
1964	151	284.9	50	259.0
1965	177	351.0	53	286.0
1966	197	395.2	58	313.0
1967	155	311.0	55	296.9
1968	132	265.0	44	237.5
1969	222	445.7	60	323.8
1970	271	544.2	80	421.0
1971	311	614.4	91	468.5
1972	323	630.4	88	452.6
1973	335	640.5	92	458.0
1974	376	702.6	99	484.1
1975	437	801.0	113	542.2
1976	435	785.0	120	568.8
1977	462	821.1	124	579.6
1978	569	995.9	125	574.4
1979	645	1,102.5	130	584.7
1980	767	1,283.3	185	758.4
1981	747	1,212.7	193	770.5
1982	912	1,445.5	209	807.5
1983	1,034	1,566.9	234	864.8

Note: Absolute amounts are based on current prices; indices are based on comparable prices.

Number of Workers in the Construction Industry

Unit: 10,000

Year	Total number of workers	Including:		Rural work force in construction industry	Individual construction laborers in cities
		State-owned units	Units owned by urban collectives		
1952		99.5			83
1957	264.6	244.6	20		
1965	400.8	306.8	94		5
1978	619.6	444.6	175	235.6	1
1979	681.8	462.8	219	298.4	1
1980	709.8	472.8	237	334.7	
1981	730.1	475.1	255	348.8	1
1982	762.8	480.8	282	421.3	1
1983	799.2	497.2	302	482.7	1

Economic and Technical Indices of the Construction Industry

Item (unit)	1981	1982	1983
Net value of fixed assets to equip each worker (yuan/person)	3,416	3,622	3,910
Output per worker (yuan/person-year)	4,051	4,574	5,148
As percentage of 1952	190.0	214.4	241.3
Average area of construction completed by each worker (square meters/person-year)	12.9	12.8	13.2
Number of construction projects appraised and accepted (each)	71,925	94,325	110,277
Number of construction projects with excellent workmanship rating (each)	41,861	61,400	72,689
Proportion of excellent work (percent)	58.1	65.1	65.9
Profit rate of output value (percent)	6.3	8.4	9.3
Output value rate on funds (percent)	34.8	36.3	32.4
Profit rate on funds (percent)	5.0	7.1	8.9
Rate of decrease in construction costs (compared with previous year) (percent)	5.8	6.4	7.8

Note: This table concerns the state-owned construction industry.

Chapter 9. The Thriving Market

In old China, the people were poor, their purchasing power was low, and the market was bleak. After liberation, the people's government set up a system of state-run commerce for both wholesale and retail sales. Cooperative commerce was also developed while socialist transformation was carried out on private capitalist commerce. A unified socialist market was then gradually formed with state-run commerce in the leading role and collective and individual commerce as its supplement. Such a market has played an important role in promoting production, stabilizing prices, and ensuring supplies.

Continued Increase in Market Supply of Commodities

In 1983, the total volume of retail sales reached 284.94 billion yuan, a 9.3-fold increase over the 27.68 billion yuan in 1952 with an average increase of 7.8 percent each year. From 1953 to 1960, the total volume of retail sales increased every year, and the average rate of increase each year was as high as 12.2 percent. After 1960, however, reduction, in industrial and agricultural output and in the source of commodity supply led to a drop in retail sales, and the volume went down to 60.77 billion yuan in 1961 and 60.4 billion yuan in 1962. After a readjustment of the national economy, the situation gradually improved and in 1964, the total retail sales volume returned to the 1959 level. During the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution" following 1966, the volume increased 6.2 percent each year. The output of agriculture and the light and textile industries increased more rapidly after the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and particularly after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The sources of supply and the people's income also increased, and the society's purchasing power became much higher. In the 5 years from 1979 to 1983, the total volume of sales increased by 82.8 percent with an average increase of 12.8 percent each year. This average increase was then much higher than that of 6.9 percent in the 26 years from 1953 to 1978.

Large Increase in Rural Retail Sales

In 1983, the volume of rural retail sales was 167 billion yuan, a 10-fold increase over 1952. Before 1978, our rural economy was for a long time on a self-sufficient or semiself-sufficient basis, the development of commodity production was slow, and the increase in the peasants' purchasing power did not grow fast enough. In 1978, the volume of rural retail sales was 81.04 billion yuan, a 4.4-fold increase over 1952, but lower than the 5-fold increase in urban retail sales. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the system of output-related responsibility was introduced in various forms in the countryside, and a number of specialized households appeared. Then the pattern of agricultural production began to change from one of self-sufficiency or semiself-sufficiency to one of commodity production, and the peasants' commodity consumption continued to increase. In 1983, compared with 1978, rural retail sales increased 1.1-fold, at an average rate of 15.6 percent each year, a much higher rate than the 9.5-percent increase in urban retail sales. Some peasants, especially young

peasants who had become wealthy ahead of others, wanted to compare favorably with their urban counterparts with regard to clothing and furnishings for their homes, and such items as TV sets, cassette recorders, washing machines, and other household electrical appliances, and motor vehicles were what they had in mind. In view of these changes in the rural market, the commercial departments, guided by the principle that priority should be given to the countryside in supplying the needed industrial products, accordingly organized the flow of industrial products to the countryside. The rural market became more flourishing than ever before.

Increased Sales of Food, Clothing, Daily Necessities Everywhere; New Change in Commodity Mix

In 1983, the volume of consumer goods retail sales was 242.61 billion yuan, an 8.2-fold increase over 1952 with an average increase of 7.4 percent each year. Before liberation, the broad masses of laboring people were driven by hunger to toil throughout the year. They ate chaff for half the year, wore rags, and lived in dire poverty. After liberation, their income was increased and their living conditions continued to improve. After solving the problems of keeping themselves warm and well fed, they made new demands on their food, clothing, and daily necessities. They wanted food not only in sufficient quantity, but also of good taste and good nutrition. In clothing, they wanted not only warmth, but also convenience and comfort from the quality and designs of the materials. In daily necessities, they wanted not only the ordinary types or even the three major items (bicycles, wristwatches, and sewing machines), but also new household electrical appliances and high-grade furniture and decorations. Commodity supply for the market accordingly underwent a profound change.

Food. In 1983, the volume of food retail sales was 130.75 billion yuan, a 7.8-fold increase over 1952. Of this volume, grain and nonstaple foodstuffs accounted for 40 percent each, and other foodstuffs accounted for the remaining 20 percent in 1952. In 1983, the ratio of grain dropped to 20 percent, that of nonstaple foodstuffs rose to 47 percent, and that of other foodstuffs rose to 33 percent. Of the volume of grain sales in 1952, coarse food grain accounted for 32 percent while flour and rice accounted for 68 percent. In 1983, the ratio of coarse food grain dropped to 15 percent and that of flour and rice rose to 85 percent. The varieties of foodstuffs continued to increase along with the development of the food industry. There are now cooked food, canned food, convenience foods, children's food, and nutritious food emerging in an endless stream. Pork, fresh eggs, and some nonstaple foodstuffs had to be rationed for a time because of scarcity of supply, but the vast majority of foodstuffs were sold without restriction.

Clothing. In 1983, the volume of commodities sold for wearing was 49.15 billion yuan, an 8.7-fold increase over 1952. For a long time, cotton textiles were mostly used for clothing by our people. In recent years, they have also worn materials of chemical fiber and woolen knitwear of different varieties. On the market, the supply of attractive and tasteful fabrics, garments, footwear, and headgear for people of various age groups have continued to increase along with the increase in new designs. Of the total

volume of commodities sold for wearing, that of pure cotton cloth and cotton fabrics amounted to 54.4 percent in 1952 and only 21.1 percent in 1983. Because of the abundant supply of cotton textiles, the system of rationing which had been in force for 30 years ended in December 1983.

Daily necessities. The volume of retail sales under this category was 54.68 billion yuan in 1983, an 8.9-fold increase over 1952. In the past several years, apart from certain items occasionally in short supply, the supply of daily necessities has been basically sufficient to meet the demand. The sales of bicycles, wristwatches, and sewing machines, which have long been in short supply, are now basically stable, while the sales of TV sets, cassette recorders, washing machines, electric fans, refrigerators, and other new household electrical appliances have multiplied.

Since commodities of different categories increased at different speeds, the proportions of food, clothing, daily necessities, and fuel in the composition of consumer goods retail sales have also changed. The proportion of food has dropped, while proportions of clothing and daily necessities have risen. In 1983, compared with 1952, the proportion of food dropped from 56.4 percent down to 53.9 percent, that of clothing rose from 19.3 percent to 20.3 percent, that of daily necessities rose from 21 percent to 22.5 percent, and that of fuel remained at 3.3 percent. If price fluctuations are counted, the proportion of food has markedly decreased, as can be seen from the amount of commodity supply. In 1983, the proportion of food dropped to 40 percent, while proportions of clothing, daily necessities, and fuel rose to 25.3, 31.2, and 3.5 percent, respectively. All these changes fully reflect the great improvement in the people's living conditions on the basis of production development.

Sharp Increase in Retail Sales of Agricultural Means of Production

With increased income from their higher agricultural output, the peasants have used a fairly large portion of their increased purchasing power to buy agricultural means of production in order to expand agricultural reproduction and to quickly change the state of poverty and backwardness in the countryside. In 1983, the retail sales of agricultural means of production totaled 42.33 billion yuan, a 29-fold increase over 1952, surpassing the increase rate of retail sales of consumer goods. The proportion of retail sales of agricultural means of production in the total volume of retail sales increased from 5.1 percent to 14.9 percent. In 1983, compared with 1952, state-owned units and the supply and marketing cooperatives sold 69.08 million tons of chemical fertilizers, a 233.2-fold increase; 1,228,000 tons of insecticide, an 80.9-fold increase; 430 million sets of small and medium-size farm tools, a 9.5-fold increase; and farm machines of 9,112,000 horsepower, a 700.9-fold increase. The production of walking tractors was developed from scratch, and in 1983, 362,000 sets were supplied to the market. After the adoption of the responsibility system in the countryside, the sales of large and medium-size farm machines, formerly purchased by production teams collectively, dropped for some time, and sales of agricultural means of production slowed down. In the past 2 to 3 years, however, there was a sharp rise in the purchase of agricultural means of production by peasants. The purchase of tractors, motor vehicles and large and medium-size farm tools particularly by some individual well-to-do peasants markedly increased.

More Channels of Commodity Circulation

In the early post-liberation period, there were four channels of circulation, namely, state-run, collective, private capitalist, and individual commerce. Later, particularly after 1958, the influence of "leftist" ideas led to the merging or abolition of many commercial outlets. The special characteristics of their business operation were lost, and the cooperative stores and groups, hitherto responsible for their own profits and losses, had to "eat from the same pot" because of unified accounting. Individual commerce was restricted, market transactions were almost totally prohibited, and commodities could not circulate freely. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, while bringing into play the leading role of the state sector, vigorous efforts were made to restore collective and individual commerce, to increase the number of markets, to open the urban markets for agricultural sideline products, and to increase the channels of circulation. By the end of 1983, the number of urban and rural collective commercial and catering outlets had been increased to 858,000 with 4,217,000 workers, 40.7 percent and 1.2-fold more than at the end of 1978, respectively. The number of commercial and catering outlets run by individuals were also increased to 4,145,000 with 5,158,000 workers, an increase of 27.8-fold and 23.7-fold, respectively. By the end of 1983, again, compared with the end of 1978, the number of urban and rural markets was increased to 48,003, a 44.1 percent increase, including 4,488 urban markets for agricultural sideline products. The volume of urban and rural market transactions reached 38.58 billion yuan, a 2.1-fold increase over 1978.

The restoration and development of circulation channels for commodities brought about changes in the proportions of various economic forms in the total volume of retail sales. In 1983, compared with 1978, the proportion of the state sector in total retail sales volume dropped from 90.5 percent to 72.1 percent, that of the collective sector rose from 7.4 percent to 16.6 percent, and that of the individual sector rose from 0.1 percent to 6.5 percent. The proportion of retail sales from peasants to the nonagricultural population increased from 2 percent to 4.7 percent.

At present, the main problem is that the source of goods is incompatible with the social purchasing power. The supply of some brandname and fine-quality commodities is inadequate for the demand, the supply of building materials urgently needed for building houses in the countryside is insufficient, and the potential purchasing power of the urban and rural population is quite high. In the course of the national economic readjustment, we must energetically increase the output of fast-selling commodities and further promote commodity circulation in order to meet the daily increasing needs of the people in their material and cultural lives.

Total Retail Sales

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	Total retail sales	Classified according to commodity use		Classified into urban and rural areas	
		Consumer goods	Agricultural means of production	Cities	Countryside
1952	276.8	262.7	14.1	125.6	151.2
1953	348.0	328.8	19.2	168.2	179.8
1954	381.1	356.1	25.0	178.6	202.5
1955	392.2	364.0	28.2	183.2	209.0
1956	461.0	424.0	37.0	227.0	234.0
1957	474.2	441.6	32.6	238.4	235.8
1958	548.0	481.2	66.8	255.9	292.1
1959	638.0	556.5	81.5	322.8	315.2
1960	696.9	595.4	101.5	370.1	326.8
1961	607.7	537.7	70.0	351.1	256.6
1962	604.0	543.7	60.3	318.5	285.5
1963	604.5	544.8	59.7	304.9	299.6
1964	638.2	572.7	65.5	323.0	315.2
1965	670.3	590.1	80.2	338.9	331.4
1966	732.8	632.8	100.0	362.8	370.0
1967	770.5	679.1	91.4	382.0	388.5
1968	737.3	649.2	88.1	373.2	364.1
1969	801.5	698.2	103.3	393.5	408.0
1970	858.0	728.8	129.2	400.0	458.0
1971	929.2	776.9	152.3	436.7	492.5
1972	1,023.3	853.5	169.8	495.6	527.7
1973	1,106.7	917.7	189.0	531.3	575.4
1974	1,163.6	967.4	196.2	560.2	603.4
1975	1,271.1	1,046.4	224.7	606.9	664.2
1976	1,339.4	1,099.0	240.4	645.4	694.0
1977	1,432.8	1,174.3	258.5	687.9	744.9
1978	1,558.6	1,264.9	293.7	748.2	810.4
1979	1,800.0	1,476.0	324.0	815.2	984.8
1980	2,140.0	1,794.0	346.0	950.3	1,189.7
1981	2,350.0	2,002.5	347.5	1,026.0	1,324.0
1982	2,570.0	2,181.5	388.5	1,090.0	1,480.0
1983	2,849.4	2,426.1	423.3	1,179.4	1,670.0

Note: Total volume of retail sales includes retail sales from peasants to nonagricultural population.

Total Retail Sales (According to economic form)

Year	Total volume	State-owned	Collective owned	Joint ventures	Individual	Retail sales from peasants to nonagricultural population
Absolute amount (100 million yuan)						
1952	276.8	95.3		1.1	168.6	11.8
1957	474.2	294.3	77.8	76.0	12.9	13.2
1965	670.3	558.5	86.3		12.5	13.0
1978	1,558.6	1,410.1	115.3		2.1	31.1
1979	1,800.0	1,588.9	159.3		4.3	47.5
1980	2,140.0	1,797.8	257.8	0.4	15.0	69.0
1981	2,350.0	1,880.6	341.5	1.1	37.4	89.4
1982	2,570.0	1,968.6	414.4	1.6	74.6	110.8
1983	2,849.4	2,054.4	473.9	3.6	184.5	133.0
Proportion (percent)						
1952	100.0	34.4		0.4	60.9	4.3
1957	100.0	62.1	16.4	16.0	2.7	2.8
1965	100.0	83.3	12.9		1.9	1.9
1978	100.0	90.5	7.4		0.1	2.0
1979	100.0	88.8	8.9		0.2	2.6
1980	100.0	84.0	12.1		0.7	3.2
1981	100.0	80.0	14.5	0.1	1.6	3.8
1982	100.0	76.6	16.1	0.1	2.9	4.3
1983	100.0	72.1	16.6	0.1	6.5	4.7

Note: The state sector includes state-owned units and supply and marketing cooperatives. Joint venture before 1956 refers to joint public-private venture; after 1981, it includes the joint ventures of various economic forms as well as Chinese and foreign joint investment. Individual venture in 1952 and 1957 includes private enterprise operation.

Consumer Goods Retail Sales

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	Total volume	Food	Clothing	Sundries	Fuel
1952	262.7	148.3	50.8	55.0	8.6
1953	328.8	177.9	69.5	70.4	11.0
1954	356.1	197.3	71.6	74.2	13.0
1955	364.0	202.6	71.9	75.4	14.1
1956	424.0	219.3	94.1	91.8	18.8
1957	441.6	241.0	82.6	99.6	18.4
1958	481.2	250.1	102.0	108.2	20.9
1959	556.5	274.6	132.0	128.9	21.0
1960	595.4	286.7	129.0	154.7	25.0
1961	537.7	291.7	62.8	154.6	28.6
1962	543.7	280.7	79.9	154.6	28.5
1963	544.8	283.1	90.1	145.7	25.9
1964	572.7	301.8	99.6	142.5	28.8
1965	590.1	327.1	112.5	120.2	30.3
1966	632.8	347.9	126.7	127.0	31.2
1967	679.1	367.8	142.0	137.0	32.3
1968	649.2	358.5	119.7	138.0	33.0
1969	698.2	373.7	149.6	141.6	33.3
1970	728.8	389.0	170.2	134.6	35.0
1971	776.9	413.5	165.5	159.7	38.2
1972	853.5	459.8	170.6	181.1	42.0
1973	917.7	493.2	188.3	191.2	45.0
1974	967.4	511.2	207.8	203.2	45.2
1975	1,046.4	554.2	219.4	223.2	49.6
1976	1,099.0	577.9	237.1	235.0	49.0
1977	1,174.3	618.5	255.9	247.8	52.1
1978	1,264.9	655.8	278.5	275.3	55.3
1979	1,476.0	760.2	339.2	317.5	59.1
1980	1,794.0	918.1	413.7	394.2	68.0
1981	2,002.5	1,022.3	463.0	445.7	71.5
1982	2,181.5	1,153.0	465.9	488.3	74.3
1983	2,426.1	1,307.5	491.5	546.8	80.3

Retail Sales of Major Consumer Goods

Year	Grain (10,000 tons)	Edible plant oil (10,000 tons)	Pork (10,000 tons)	Fresh eggs (10,000 tons)	Aquatic products (10,000 tons)
1952	2,961.0	76.5	170.4	13.2	77.9
1957	3,723.5	103.0	176.5	25.9	142.4
1962	3,295.0	39.0	52.7	12.7	114.6
1965	3,682.0	74.0	277.7	33.9	137.5
1978	4,750.0	87.5	467.5	45.9	219.0
1979	4,902.5	104.5	598.0	75.9	191.5
1980	5,497.0	126.0	704.5	83.7	202.9
1981	6,107.0	172.5	710.0	82.5	201.5
1982	6,730.5	221.5	752.5	90.6	227.8
1983	7,095.0	260.0	797.5	103.0	225.4

[continued]

[Continuation of above table]

Year	Sugar (10,000 tons)	Cigarettes (10,000 cases)	Liquor (10,000 tons)	Fabrics (100 million m)	Woolen fabrics (10,000 m)
1952	47.1	246.5	64.6	30.8	362.6
1957	87.9	430.8	86.7	42.9	709.4
1962	102.0	257.2	75.9	24.6	1,469.2
1965	112.2	464.6	93.7	44.4	2,444.0
1978	315.6	1,179.8	246.0	76.9	8,097.9
1979	333.0	1,352.2	289.2	86.8	10,599.0
1980	363.5	1,593.2	334.2	98.4	14,221.0
1981	395.0	1,750.0	439.2	102.5	17,000.0
1982	430.0	1,759.3	528.8	100.8	18,411.0
1983	443.9	2,004.3	592.7	105.4	20,804.4

[continued]

[Continuation of previous table]

Year	Silk (10,000 m)	Knitted underwear (10,000 pieces)	Footwear (10,000 pairs)	Soap (10,000 cases)	Sewing machines (10,000)
1952	3,092.3	2,900.4	10,330.8	630.0	10.0
1957	7,090.8	20,253.6	20,231.8	1,165.0	25.1
1962	8,127.3	12,865.2	29,201.4	799.5	62.8
1965	9,666.0	23,199.6	32,768.0	1,357.0	89.7
1978	26,802.6	69,535.5	86,929.9	3,204.2	439.8
1979	35,321.0	90,928.0	93,284.2	3,676.0	540.0
1980	44,159.0	96,676.0	105,632.0	4,043.0	665.0
1981	48,714.4	107,592.6	112,405.0	4,700.0	926.6
1982	50,020.0	117,069.0	115,454.5	4,850.0	1,140.0
1983	57,626.3	121,245.1	118,582.4	5,403.4	1,019.1

[continued]

[Continuation of previous table]

Year	Wrist-watches (10,000)	Bicycles (10,000)	Radios (10,000)	TV sets (10,000)	Coal (10,000 tons)
1952	38.5	33.5	2.0		2,361.1
1957	107.6	84.7	26.4		5,413.4
1962	99.1	83.2	94.3		7,299.0
1965	189.1	176.2	83.6		7,500.0
1978	1,388.1	809.6	1,388.9	55.1	10,063.0
1979	1,944.4	954.5	1,639.5	180.7	10,600.0
1980	2,534.0	1,186.0	2,722.0	364.0	12,574.0
1981	2,890.0	1,582.0	3,074.9	635.0	13,388.8
1982	3,576.0	2,214.0	3,625.0	751.0	14,756.5
1983	3,898.0	2,620.7	3,074.5	843.0	15,494.3

Sales of Agricultural Means of Production

Year	Chemical fertilizers (10,000 tons) Standard amount	Chemical fertilizers (10,000 tons) High efficiency amount	Insecticide (10,000 tons)	Tractors (10,000 hp)	Walking tractors (10,000 hp)	Motor-driven farm machines (10,000 hp)	Farm machines (10,000)
1952	29.5	7.8	1.5			1.3	25.1
1957	179.4	37.3	14.9			26.5	64.7
1962	310.5	63.0	21.3			84.6	38.3
1965	972.0	194.2	54.3			161.2	185.3
1978	4,087.5	829.4	146.4	383.0	348.8	1,410.1	355.8
1979	4,948.3	1,014.9	151.4	486.9	377.0	1,258.4	438.2
1980	5,531.1	1,192.2	152.7	351.0	253.4	869.9	541.6
1981	5,811.9	1,232.2	151.2	209.8	198.5	723.8	673.7
1982	6,790.7	1,382.5	158.2	177.4	280.3	771.9	1,002.9
1983	6,908.0	1,461.0	122.8	154.5	410.4	911.2	1,010.1

Note: This table concerns sales volume state-owned commerce.

Outlets and Personnel in Retail Sales, Catering Trades, and Service Trades
(Yearend number)

Item	1957	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
I. Outlets (10,000)							
1. Retail sales	195.3	104.8	113.9	146.3	202.3	280.7	478.7
(1) State-owned	52.1	35.7	41.9	47.8	51.2	54.0	60.6
(2) Collective owned	101.9	58.3	57.0	60.7	68.1	72.9	74.0
(3) Joint venture				0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
(4) Individual venture	41.3	10.8	12.0	37.8	83.0	133.8	344.1
2. Catering trades	47.0	11.7	14.5	29.9	47.7	62.8	87.7
(1) State-owned	4.0	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5
(2) Collective owned	31.2	2.7	5.4	8.3	10.9	12.5	11.8
(3) Joint venture				0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
(4) Individual venture	11.8	3.6	4.2	16.5	31.4	44.9	70.4
3. Service trades	28.0	9.0	13.6	26.0	43.8	59.7	94.0
(1) State-owned	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9
(2) Collective owned	9.7	1.3	5.2	7.3	9.4	12.0	11.6
(3) Joint venture				0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
(4) Individual venture	15.0	3.4	4.1	14.3	29.7	42.9	77.5
II. Personnel (10,000)							
1. Retail sales	568.9	447.4	562.7	637.7	762.8	870.9	1,168.9
(1) State-owned	347.2	258.6	356.5	384.0	406.9	423.8	434.6
(2) Collective owned	175.0	175.2	191.1	206.1	257.0	290.7	322.1
(3) Joint venture				0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
(4) Individual venture	46.7	13.6	15.1	47.3	98.5	155.9	411.6
2. Catering trades	115.5	104.4	139.4	176.5	211.3	238.8	271.3
(1) State-owned	32.1	78.3	73.4	73.9	72.4	70.6	66.9
(2) Collective owned	69.5	18.8	57.5	77.8	94.7	103.9	99.6
(3) Joint venture				0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6
(4) Individual venture	13.9	7.3	8.5	24.6	44.1	63.9	104.2
3. Service trades	77.0	56.0	88.4	112.6	148.3	182.4	227.4
(1) State-owned	23.4	45.1	42.6	45.1	48.3	50.6	50.2
(2) Collective owned	35.9	5.6	39.5	49.5	64.6	80.3	83.8
(3) Joint venture				0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
(4) Individual venture	17.7	5.3	6.3	17.8	35.3	51.2	93.0

Urban and Rural Fairs

Item	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
I. Number of fairs (unit)	33,302	38,993	40,809	43,013	44,775	48,003
1. Cities		2,226	2,919	3,298	3,591	4,488
2. Countryside	33,302	36,767	37,890	39,715	41,184	43,515
II. Volume of transactions (100 million yuan)	125.0	183.0	235.0	287.0	333.1	385.8
1. Cities		12.0	24.0	34.0	45.2	55.9
2. Countryside	125.0	171.0	211.0	253.0	287.9	329.9
Of which: Grain, edible oil	20.1	28.6	34.4	36.4	39.4	43.4
Meat and eggs	21.2	33.3	42.1	50.9	57.6	72.9
Aquatic products	5.2	6.6	9.3	12.1	14.8	18.8
Vegetables	14.3	17.1	21.5	25.5	27.2	33.1
Fresh and dried fruit	4.0	6.0	7.5	8.8	10.3	13.3
Fodders and farm tools	10.4	11.5	7.1	8.4	10.5	11.7
Large animals	20.9	29.8	26.5	38.9	45.4	41.6

Chapter 10. Basic Stability of Market Prices

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the party and government have all along upheld the principle of stabilizing market and commodity prices so that the retail prices in our urban and rural markets could remain stable for a long time. From 1951 to 1983, the general index of retail sales prices increased by an average of only 1.35 percent, and that of living expenses of the workers, by an average of 1.6 percent each year. Implementation of this principle has played a useful role in protecting socialist construction and stabilizing the people's livelihood.

Inflation Left From Old China Quickly Halted in Early Post-Liberation Period

What old China left behind was chaos as shown by the shrinkage of production, the severe price inflation, and the extreme hardship for the people. Market prices continued to soar up to March 1950 when the general level of retail prices was 6.2-fold that in October 1949. To keep the prices down and to pacify the people, the people's central government issued the "Decision Concerning the Unification of Financial and Economic Work Throughout the Country" in February 1950, while the finance, commerce, and banking departments adopted a series of strong measures to consolidate state leadership over market prices. In June 1950, the general level of retail prices was lowered by 31.2 percent below that of March. Since then, despite occasional fluctuations, overall price levels gradually stabilized. In 1952, compared with 1950, the general level of market prices rose only 11.8 percent, but still 7.3 percent below that of March 1950. This was one of the important signs of a fundamental improvement in the state's financial and economic situation. Thus, in less than 3 months, the malignant currency inflation which old China could not control, was basically halted. This was a rare achievement in the economic history of China and foreign countries.

From 1953 to 1956, the state strengthened the leadership of the state sector over the market and adopted the policy of unified purchasing and marketing for grain, edible oil, cotton, cotton fabrics, and other important consumer goods in people's daily life, worked out unified wholesale prices for certain important industrial products in the country, readjusted or reduced regional and seasonal differentials and the difference between wholesale and retail prices for many commodities and thus ensured the supply of daily necessities and the basic stability of prices for the urban and rural population. An upsurge of socialist transformation appeared in 1956. Capital construction developed very rapidly and with the increase in the number of workers and in their wages, the social purchasing power increased faster than in production. Prices again rose. In view of this, the state temporarily froze prices in the second half of 1956 and checked the price inflation. In 1957, compared with 1952, the general index of retail prices rose 8.5 percent, and that of workers' living expenses rose 9.6 percent. In 1957, compared with 1950, the former rose 21.3 percent and the latter rose 26.6 percent. At the same time, the average increase in the wages of workers in the state sector was more than 40 percent, and the increase rate was far higher than that of prices. The

actual income of the working families was not reduced as a result of the price fluctuations.

Many Measures Adopted in Late 1950's and Early 1960's To Overcome Price Fluctuations Caused by 3 Years of Natural Disasters

China went all out to build socialism in 1957-1966. During these 10 years, because of the 3 years of natural disasters from 1959 to 1961, the output of grain and cash crops all dropped by a wide margin. Commodity supply and demand became unbalanced, market prices, including the listed prices of all minor commodities, rose sharply. In 1962, the general index of retail prices in the country was higher than in 1958 by 25.5 percent. The stability of prices was shattered. In striving for improved finance and economy, the CPC Central Committee adopted the policy of "readjustment, consolidation, replenishment, and improvement" in good time, together with a series of measures to control prices and to protect the people's livelihood. In 1961, for example, instead of readjusting, the state decided to freeze temporarily the prices of 18 commodities and services, including grain, edible oil, meat, eggs, salt, sauce, vinegar, sugar, cotton fabrics, cotton knitwear, coal, and petroleum, as well as house rents and charges on water and electricity which people need in their daily life. It also made sure that those consumer goods which are indispensable to the workers' daily life were supplied at standard low prices and in fixed quantities. At the same time, in order to promote production, to balance supply and demand, to withdraw some currency from circulation and to stabilize prices, it also adopted the policy of selling a few high-grade commodities, such as candies, pastry, and knitwear, at high prices and without restrictions, and initiated a system of negotiated purchases and sales for agricultural sideline products of secondary importance according to market conditions. These measures played an important role in checking inflation, catering to the people's basic needs, and striving for an improved national economy. Market prices gradually dropped after the national economic readjustment in 1963-1965. In 1965, compared with 1962, the general index of retail prices dropped by 11.8 percent and that of the workers' living expenses dropped by 10.5 percent. Market prices tended to be stable once again.

Prompt Action of State Council in Freezing Prices During "Great Cultural Revolution" To Ensure Price Stability for Daily Necessities

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique did everything they could to encourage economism and anarchism, and an evil wind of violating price policy appeared everywhere. In view of this, the State Council ordered in August 1967 that the listed retail prices be frozen in state sector commerce, and stipulated that the localities could not, without authorization, narrow or lower regional differentials and the urban-rural differential, or change the scales of fees. By this means, the basic stability of prices throughout the country could still be preserved despite the serious imbalance of the national economy. During this period, there was even a unified reduction in the retail prices of agricultural means of production and pharmaceutical products. In 1976, compared with 1963, the general retail price level dropped 1.7 percent and the general index of the workers' living expenses rose 0.7 percent.

Price Subsidy by State Along With Readjustment of Some Commodity Prices in Recent Years; Prices Remaining Basically Stable

In the 2 years from the downfall of Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary clique in October 1976 to the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the anarchist trend of thought was still rife, although certain recovery had been made in industrial and agricultural production. Moreover, "leftist" influence still remained in economic work, and free pricing and price inflation in disguise were fairly prevalent. This situation must be remedied. At that time, the state had to give priority to price readjustment and the centralized control of market prices, and could not proceed with the solution of all the problems accumulated from the freezing of prices over a long period. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the state has on several occasions conducted price readjustments on a fairly large scale. In 1979, the procurement prices of grain, edible oil, cotton, pigs, eggs, and other major agricultural sideline products were raised by a fairly wide margin, and even higher prices were paid for the above-quota procurement of grain, edible oil, and cotton. Furthermore, the scope of negotiated prices for the procurement of agricultural sideline products was enlarged. As a result, the general price index for the procurement of agricultural sideline products was higher than in 1978 by 22.1 percent. In November of the same year, the state raised the retail prices of eight major items of nonstaple foodstuffs including meat, poultry, eggs, and aquatic products, by 15 to 42 percent and at the same time made sure that the living standards of the vast majority of workers and urban residents would not be lowered. A series of important measures--such as keeping the prices of grain and edible oil at their existing levels, raising some workers' wages, readjusting regional wage differentials, giving each worker 5 yuan each month as a nonstaple food price subsidy, strengthening price control, and prohibiting unauthorized price increases--were accordingly taken. The state also made great efforts to promote agricultural production and to improve market supply, and thus succeeded in preventing serious price fluctuations. In 1980, the state raised the factory prices of manufactured goods made of gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin as raw materials. In November 1981, it also raised the retail prices of tobacco and liquor by 21 percent and 12 percent, respectively, and lowered the retail prices of terylene-cotton fabrics and some other commodities by an average of 8 percent. At the beginning of 1983, the state again raised the retail prices of all cotton knitwear in the country by an average of 19.6 percent, and reduced those of chemical fiber products by an average of 19.4 percent. At the same time, the retail prices of mechanical watches, alarm clocks, color TV sets, and roll film were lowered. These price readjustments set right the price structure which had long been irrational. To invigorate the economy during this period, the state also initiated the system of negotiated buying and selling and opened the markets for agricultural sideline products in the cities. These measures helped promote industrial and agricultural production as well as the flow of materials between the urban and rural areas.

Although the state reduced the prices of commodities for wearing and daily use after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the general level of retail prices in the country has risen because of the even higher increase in the prices of food. In 1983, compared with 1978, the general index of the

workers' living expenses rose 16.7 percent; that of retail prices throughout the country rose 14.5 percent, and the retail prices of consumer goods rose 15.7 percent. Among consumer goods, food prices rose 27.3 percent, the prices of industrial products for daily use rose 3.3 percent, pharmaceutical products prices rose 8.2 percent, fuel prices rose 3.3 percent, but the prices of clothing dropped 4.2 percent. While readjusting the retail prices of some commodities, the state has also many times readjusted the workers' wages, or adopted the system of bonus subsidy and price subsidy. The margin of increase in the income of most workers was greater than that of price increase. In 1983, the average amount of workers' wages (including bonuses and price subsidies for nonstaple foodstuffs) to be spent on living expenses was 826 yuan, a 34.5 percent increase over the 614 yuan in 1978. After taking price increases into account, the workers' real income still increased by 15.3 percent at an average progressive rate of 2.9 percent each year. If the increased opportunity for household employment is considered, the real per capita income in the family would be a little more. In an effort to preserve the basic stability of the general price level, the state spent 71.8 billion yuan in 1979-1983 in price subsidies for grain, oil, meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables, aquatic products, coal, and cotton for wadding, and thus further ensured the stability of the workers' living standards.

At present, while the country is being opened to the outside world and efforts are being made to invigorate the economy at home, market control and price control are not yet able to keep pace with the current developments, and the price system is irrational. Some commodity prices are quite seriously deviating from value and price hikes in disguise have continued to appear on the market. Some practical remedial measures are still urgently needed.

Price Indices (Percentage of 1950)

(1) 年份	(2) 全国零售物价总指数	(3) 职工生活费用价格总指数	(4) 工业品出厂价格总指数	(5) 农副产品收购价格总指数	(6) 农村工业品零售价格总指数	(7) 工农业商品的综合比价指数 以农副产品收购价格总指数为100 (8)	(7) 工农业商品的综合比价指数 以农村工业品零售价格总指数为100 (9)
1951	112.2	112.5	113.9	119.6	110.2	92.1	108.5
1952	111.8	115.5	113.2	121.6	109.7	90.2	110.8
1953	115.6	121.4	109.5	132.5	108.2	81.7	122.5
1954	118.3	123.1	107.8	136.7	110.3	80.7	123.9
1955	119.5	123.5	106.4	135.1	111.9	82.8	120.7
1956	119.5	123.4	98.5	139.2	110.8	79.6	125.6
1957	121.3	126.6	98.7	146.2	112.1	76.7	130.4
1958	121.6	125.2	98.1	149.4	111.4	74.6	134.1
1959	122.7	125.6	98.7	152.1	112.4	73.9	135.3
1960	126.5	128.8	98.0	157.4	115.5	73.4	136.3
1961	147.0	149.6	102.9	201.4	121.2	60.2	166.2
1962	152.6	155.3	106.9	200.1	126.6	63.3	158.1
1963	143.6	146.1	106.3	194.4	125.3	64.5	155.1
1964	138.3	140.7	104.2	189.5	122.9	64.9	154.2
1965	134.6	139.0	99.3	187.9	118.4	63.0	158.7
1966	134.2	137.3	95.1	195.8	115.0	58.7	170.3
1967	133.2	136.4	93.9	195.5	114.1	58.4	171.3
1968	133.3	136.5	91.9	195.2	113.8	58.3	171.5
1969	131.8	137.8	88.8	194.9	112.1	57.5	173.9
1970	131.5	137.8	84.9	195.1	111.9	57.4	174.4
1971	130.5	137.7	84.4	198.3	110.2	55.6	179.9
1972	130.2	137.9	83.9	201.1	109.6	54.5	183.5
1973	131.0	138.0	83.5	202.8	109.6	54.0	185.0
1974	131.7	138.9	82.7	204.5	109.6	53.6	186.6
1975	131.9	139.5	82.4	208.7	109.6	52.5	190.4
1976	132.3	139.9	82.2	209.7	109.7	52.3	191.2
1977	135.0	143.7	81.4	209.2	109.8	52.5	190.5
1978	135.9	144.7	81.6	217.4	109.8	50.5	198.0
1979	138.6	147.4	82.9	265.5	109.9	41.4	241.6
1980	146.9	158.5	83.4	284.4	110.8	39.0	256.7
1981	150.4	162.5	83.6	301.2	111.9	37.2	269.2
1982	153.3	165.8	83.4	307.8	113.7	36.9	270.7
1983	155.6	169.1	83.3	321.3	114.8	35.7	279.9

Key:
1. Year
2. General national index of retail sales
3. General price index of workers' living expenses
4. General factory price index of industrial products
5. General price index for procurement of agricultural sideline products
6. General index of retail prices for rural industrial products
7. Index of comprehensive price parity between industrial and agricultural commodities
8. Percentage of general price index for procurement of agricultural sideline products
9. Percentage of general index of retail prices for rural industrial commodities

Note: This table includes the indices of listed prices, negotiated prices, market prices, and additional prices for above-quota procurement.

Price Indices (Percentage of 1952)

(1) 年份	(2) 全国零售物价总指数	(3) 职工生活费用价格总指数	(4) 工业品出厂价格总指数	(5) 农副产品收购价格总指数	(6) 农村工业品零售价格总指数	(7) 工农业商品的综合比价指数 以农副产品收购价格总指数为100 (8)	(7) 工农业商品的综合比价指数 以农村工业品零售价格总指数为100 (9)
1953	103.4	105.1	96.7	109.0	98.6	90.5	110.5
1954	105.8	106.6	95.2	112.4	100.5	89.4	111.8
1955	106.9	106.9	94.0	111.1	102.0	91.8	108.9
1956	106.9	106.8	87.0	114.5	101.0	88.2	113.4
1957	108.5	109.6	87.2	120.2	102.2	85.0	117.6
1958	108.8	108.4	86.7	122.9	101.5	82.6	121.1
1959	109.7	108.7	87.2	125.1	102.5	81.9	122.0
1960	113.1	111.5	86.6	129.4	105.3	81.4	122.9
1961	131.5	129.5	90.9	165.6	110.5	66.7	149.9
1962	136.5	134.5	94.4	164.6	115.4	70.1	142.6
1963	128.4	126.5	93.9	159.9	114.2	71.4	140.0
1964	123.7	121.8	92.0	155.8	112.0	71.9	139.1
1965	120.4	120.3	87.7	154.5	107.9	69.8	143.2
1966	120.0	118.9	84.0	161.0	104.8	65.1	153.6
1967	119.1	118.1	83.0	160.8	104.0	64.7	154.6
1968	119.2	118.2	81.2	160.5	103.7	64.6	154.8
1969	117.9	119.3	78.4	160.3	102.2	63.8	156.8
1970	117.6	119.3	75.0	160.4	102.0	63.6	157.3
1971	116.7	119.2	74.6	163.1	100.5	61.6	162.3
1972	116.5	119.4	74.1	165.4	99.9	60.4	165.6
1973	117.2	119.5	73.8	166.8	99.9	59.9	167.0
1974	117.8	120.3	73.1	168.2	99.9	59.4	168.4
1975	118.0	120.8	72.8	171.6	99.9	58.2	171.8
1976	118.3	121.1	72.6	172.5	100.0	58.0	172.5
1977	120.8	124.4	71.9	172.0	100.1	58.2	171.8
1978	121.6	125.3	72.1	178.8	100.1	56.0	178.6
1979	124.0	127.7	73.2	218.3	100.2	45.9	217.9
1980	131.4	137.2	73.7	233.9	101.0	43.2	231.6
1981	134.6	140.6	73.8	247.7	102.0	41.2	242.8
1982	137.2	143.4	73.7	253.1	103.6	40.9	244.3
1983	139.3	146.3	73.6	264.2	104.6	39.6	252.6

Key:

1. Year
2. General national index of retail sales
3. General price index of workers' living expenses
4. General factory price index of industrial products
5. General price index for procurement of agricultural sideline products
6. General index of retail prices for rural industrial products
7. Index of comprehensive price parity between industrial and agricultural commodities
8. Percentage of general price index for procurement of agricultural sideline products
9. Percentage of general index of retail prices of rural industrial commodities

Note: This table includes the indices of listed prices, negotiated prices, market prices, and additional prices for above-quota procurement.

Indices of State Prices for Procurement of Agricultural Sideline Products
(Percentage of 1950)

Item	1952	1957	1965	1978	1980	1983
General index	121.6	146.2	185.1	207.3	251.2	259.8
I. Grain	121.4	141.4	190.9	224.4	271.8	283.8
II. Cash crops	113.0	126.4	152.8	174.0	210.8	215.4
1. Edible oil	108.2	167.9	246.7	321.3	398.5	400.5
2. Cotton	113.3	111.1	122.9	138.8	179.0	179.0
3. Flax	131.0	139.9	170.3	188.0	209.6	204.3
4. Tobacco	116.5	124.0	174.0	176.6	184.7	216.1
5. Sugar	87.2	102.9	135.3	151.5	189.3	199.3
6. Tea	154.7	241.6	304.1	330.4	365.1	370.9
III. Animal products	105.7	145.5	192.1	201.8	255.8	260.7
1. Meat	102.7	142.9	193.2	200.2	255.3	256.6
2. Eggs	104.7	152.5	188.5	217.4	262.5	305.4
3. Leather	136.8	150.2	163.1	182.6	229.9	232.3
4. Bristles	136.5	143.1	168.3	186.9	212.3	212.4
IV. Other agricultural sideline products	160.6	210.2	251.4	278.8	317.9	344.6
1. Timber	115.1	105.9	141.7	173.3	230.8	310.4
2. Industrial lacquer	103.9	132.1	214.9	275.1	319.5	316.9
3. Cocoon, silkworm silk	115.9	122.0	163.8	176.4	214.9	216.2
4. Fresh, dried fruits	130.7	160.2	183.1	205.1	220.1	247.5
5. Fresh, dried vegetables, condiments	179.0	237.2	235.0	259.3	302.7	334.8
6. Drugs	136.7	222.3	297.2	272.0	279.7	304.5
7. Indigenous sideline products	177.4	234.3	306.0	350.7	375.7	392.1
8. Aquatic products	105.0	145.0	175.2	182.6	215.5	223.4

Chapter 11. Growth of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

China's foreign trade developed fairly rapidly in the past 30 and more years. Particularly since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it has adopted the policy of opening the country to the outside world, firmly adhered to the principle of equality, mutual benefits, and common development in international contacts, and vigorously developed its trade relations and economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries with remarkable success.

Continued Expansion of Foreign Trade, Change in Import-Export Commodity Mix

The total import-export volume of 1983 was 35-fold that of 1950 with an average increase of 11.4 percent each year. Export volume increased more than 39-fold, with an average annual increase of 11.9 percent, and import volume increased 31-fold, with an average annual increase of 11.1 percent.

In the 1950's and 1960's, China was still economically weak, and because of the imperialist policy of blockading China, at that time we had to carry on trade mainly with the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries. Every year, the import-export volume was always around $3 to 4 billion. Since the 1970's, along with the gradual increase in its petroleum exports, China became more and more active in foreign trade and its trade contacts with the Western countries and the Third World countries became more frequent. Import-export volume was increased from $4.59 billion in 1970 to $20.64 in 1978. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, its trade relations with various countries in the world were further strengthened. Despite the international trade recession in the past 2 to 3 years, our foreign trade was still quite greatly developed. In the 5 years from 1979 to 1983, import-export volume increased at an average rate of 14.6 percent each year, and was more than $40 billion in 1983.

China exported mostly agricultural sideline products in the early post-liberation period. Later, along with the development of industrial production, the exports of light and textile industrial products continued to increase. In the last several years, exports of complete plants, machine tools, and ships have begun and the export mix was greatly changed. The proportion of primary products in total export volume dropped from 83.4 percent in 1952 to 43.3 percent in 1983, and among them agricultural sideline products and petroleum accounted for about 20 percent each. The proportion of manufactured goods rose from 16.6 percent in 1952 to 56.7 percent in 1983.

In exports, those commodities that are usually exported in large quantities have also increased considerably. In 1983, the number of varieties whose export value exceeded $100 million was increased from 16 in 1978 to 36. Among them were four varieties--namely, cotton fabrics, garments, crude oil, and refined oil--with an export value of more than $500 million; 32 varieties, including cotton-polyester fabrics, cotton knitwear, drawn work, silk, ships, coal, drugs, and tea, with an export value of $100 to 500 million. The

volume of exports of 27 varieties, including pig bristles, sausage casings, feathers, rabbit hairs, goat skin, cashmere, resin, green tea, filature silk, black and white tungsten ores, antimony, black mu'er, lacquer, medicinal herbs, and ceramics, now occoupy the first rank in the world. Another 46 varieties, including zinc, tin, cement, high-grade garments, and outer knitwear, bicycles, chemicals, tangerines, aquatic products, fine-quality rice, canned food, and meat, have also become fast-selling commodities on the international market.

In the past 30 and more years, the commodity mix of our imports has also undergone a great change. In the 1950's, we imported mostly mechanical equipment, metal materials, chemical raw materials, chemical fertilizers, and other means of production. After the 1960's, since the development of agricultural production was slow, grain, originally for exports, had to be imported. Imports of cotton and sugar also continued to increase. After 1978, we had good harvests several consecutive years, and became more self-sufficient in the major agricultural products. However, to honor our trade obligations and to be sure that the peasants had time to rest and recuperate, grain procurement was reduced and the state continued to import a certain amount of agricultural sideline products every year. At the same time, we also imported wristwatches, TV sets, cassette recorders, washing machines, refrigerators, and other consumer goods to meet the people's diversified demands. In the total volume of imports, the proportion of primary products increased from 18.7 percent in 1952 to 27.2 percent in 1983, while that of manufactured goods dropped from 81.3 percent to 72.8 percent.

At present, China has trade relations with 175 countries and regions in the world. Among these countries, Japan, the United States, the FRG, Canada, and Australia are the fairly big trade partners.

Preliminary Success in Utilization of Foreign Funds

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has adopted the policy of utilizing foreign funds actively and steadily, and achieved preliminary success by inching its way forward despite various difficulties. From 1979 to 1983, China has utilized $14.6 billion of foreign funds.

In the past 5 years, we borrowed $11.8 billion, and by the end of 1983, repaid $8.6 billion, leaving a balance of $3.2 billion. At the same time, we absorbed direct investments from abroad, mainly in the forms of Chinese foreign joint ventures, enterprises with exclusive foreign capital, cooperative operations, cooperative prospecting, and exploitation of offshore oil, compensatory trade, processing materials, or assembling parts supplied by foreign customers, and so forth. In these 5 years, we absorbed $2.8 billion of direct foreign investments and approved the opening of 188 joint ventures. These enterprises are spread out in 20 different trades, and 68 of them were concentrated in the four Special Economic Zones [SEZ's], namely, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen. Among the Chinese-foreign joint ventures opened in 1983, nine of them made a total investment of more than $10 million each. The total investments in their plants--which had imported the technologies of

manufacturing a new type of four-wheel-drive vehicle from a U.S. motor vehicle company, for producing glass with the float process from England, and for producing S1240 digital telephone sets from the Bell Co. of Belgium--exceeded $50 million.

New progress has been made in the prospecting and exploitation of offshore oil. In 1983 alone, 18 new contracts were signed involving more than $1 billion of foreign funds. From Japan, the United States, England, France, Australia, Spain, and Canada, 27 petroleum companies will participate in the exploitation of oil in the continental shelf along the China coast. The localities and government departments have also signed with foreign traders about 200 contracts on Chinese-foreign joint venture business projects, and according to the contract stipulations, the foreign traders will invest about $180 million. In the past several years, the business projects in which China cooperates with foreign traders totaled more than 1,000. Progress has also been made in the utilization of foreign funds through compensatory trade and leasing.

At present, the four experimental SEZ's in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen have made a good start. Recently, the Chinese Government further decided to open 14 coastal cities--namely, Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Yantai, Qingdao, Liangyungang, Nantong, Shanghai, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, and Belhai--which, together with the present 4 SEZ's, will become the forward zone of opening our country to the outside world.

Developments in Contracting for Construction Projects Abroad and Labor Service Cooperation and in Joint Ventures

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has played an active part in the field of contracting for construction projects abroad and labor service cooperation. In 1979, the international economic and technical cooperation companies of China signed only 12 contracts for labor service cooperation and 24 contracts for construction projects abroad with foreign countries. In 1983, the former increased to 174 and the latter increased to 250. In 1979, the contracts China signed with foreign countries totaled only $69 million in value; in 1983, the amount was increased to $937 million. In 1979, again, China signed such contracts with only 8 countries and regions; in 1983, the number of countries and regions was increased to 53. In the past 5 years, China signed 1,317 contracts for construction projects abroad and labor service cooperation of $2.1 billion in value and have already earned $940 million. While continuing to cooperate with oil-producing countries in the Middle East and North Africa, China is also strengthening its economic cooperation with other developing and developed countries. In the past 5 years, it signed nearly 300 contracts with Rwanda, North Yemen, Burundi, Nepal, and Somali for construction projects and technical labor service cooperation. At the same time, contracts of the same nature were signed with Japan, the United States, the FRG, and Canada.

Nontrade joint ventures in foreign countries are also developing gradually. Since the adoption of the open-door policy, China has approved the opening of 65 nontrade joint ventures in 23 foreign countries (and regions). In 1983, its joint ventures with Third World countries have developed fairly rapidly. Now, 20 joint ventures have been opened in these countries.

Total Volume of Imports, Exports Through Customs

Unit: 100 million RMB

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total import-export volume	570.03	735.34	772.02	860.15
Total exports	271.19	367.61	414.33	438.33
Total imports	298.84	367.73	357.69	421.82
Difference (+exports, -imports)	-27.65	- 0.12	+56.64	+16.51

Import-Export Commodities Through Customs Classified

Unit: 100 million RMB

Item	1981		1982		1983	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Total	367.61	367.73	414.33	357.69	438.33	421.82
Primary products	171.21	134.17	186.33	141.53	189.73	114.53
Food and major items related to catering	48.85	60.48	53.93	77.88	56.27	61.56
Beverage and tobacco	1.00	3.55	1.80	2.41	2.05	0.92
Nonfood raw materials	32.56	67.10	30.64	55.85	37.32	48.48
Mineral fuel, lubricants, and related raw materials	87.32	1.38	98.52	3.40	92.02	2.19
Animal and plant oil, fat and wax	1.48	1.66	1.44	1.99	2.07	1.38
Manufactured goods	196.40	233.56	228.00	216.16	248.60	307.29
Chemical and related products	22.41	43.72	22.18	54.44	24.67	62.77
Light and textile industrial and metal products	78.60	67.41	79.76	72.41	86.09	124.02
Machinery and transport equipment	18.15	97.98	23.41	59.40	24.06	78.65
Other miscellaneous light industrial products	62.22	9.31	68.64	9.02	75.03	15.42
Not categorized	15.02	15.14	34.01	20.90	38.75	26.43

Import-Export Volume by Foreign Trade Departments

Year	In RMB (100 million yuan)			In dollars ($100 million)		
	Import-export volume	Export volume	Import volume	Import-export volume	Export volume	Import volume
1950	41.6	20.2	21.4	11.3	5.5	5.8
1951	59.5	24.2	35.3	19.6	7.6	12.0
1952	64.6	27.1	37.5	19.4	8.2	11.2
1953	80.9	34.8	46.1	23.7	10.2	13.5
1954	84.7	40.0	44.7	24.4	11.5	12.9
1955	109.8	48.7	61.1	31.4	14.1	17.3
1956	108.7	55.7	53.0	32.1	16.5	15.6
1957	104.5	54.5	50.0	31.1	16.0	15.1
1958	128.8	67.1	61.7	38.7	19.8	18.9
1959	149.3	78.1	71.2	43.8	22.6	21.2
1960	128.5	63.3	65.2	38.1	18.6	19.5
1961	90.8	47.8	43.0	29.4	14.9	14.5
1962	80.9	47.1	33.8	26.6	14.9	11.7
1963	85.7	50.0	35.7	29.2	16.5	12.7
1964	97.5	55.4	42.1	34.7	19.2	15.5
1965	118.4	63.1	55.3	42.5	22.3	20.2
1966	127.1	66.0	61.1	46.2	23.7	22.5
1967	112.2	58.8	53.4	41.6	21.4	20.2
1968	108.5	57.6	50.9	40.5	21.0	19.5
1969	107.0	59.8	47.2	40.3	22.0	18.3
1970	112.9	56.8	56.1	45.9	22.6	23.3
1971	120.9	68.5	52.4	48.5	26.4	22.1
1972	146.9	82.9	64.0	63.0	34.4	28.6
1973	220.5	116.9	103.6	109.8	58.2	51.6
1974	292.2	139.4	152.8	145.7	69.5	76.2
1975	290.4	143.0	147.4	147.5	72.6	74.9
1976	264.1	134.8	129.3	134.4	68.6	65.8
1977	272.5	139.7	132.8	148.0	75.9	72.1
1978	355.1	167.7	187.4	206.4	97.5	108.9
1979	454.6	211.7	242.9	293.3	136.6	156.7
1980	563.8	272.4	291.4	378.2	182.7	195.5
1981	717.4	371.2	346.2	403.7	208.9	194.8
1982	756.4	420.0	336.4	393.0	218.2	174.8
1983	797.2	434.5	362.7	407.3	222.0	185.3

Notes: 1. For 1950-1978, dollars are based on the exchange rates set by the People's Bank for the current years. For 1979-1983, they are based on the rates set by Bank of China.

2. Figures in this table based on statistics from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

Major Commodities Exported in Foreign Trade

Year	Rice		Pigs		Cotton fabrics	
	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Number (10,000 head)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 meters)	Value ($10,000)
1952	33.48	6,060	77.90	2,158	1,620	454
1957	52.95	6,108	50.74	1,495	34,972	6,331
1962	45.79	5,332	81.79	1,426	54,900	11,445
1965	98.49	11,853	171.86	4,312	80,280	16,284
1978	143.52	44,202	246.28	17,854	109,564	57,954
1979	105.31	33,773	242.21	19,657	110,883	69,882
1980	111.64	39,062	246.82	21,362	108,630	71,236
1981	58.33	23,957	257.42	22,865	117,394	74,459
1982	45.71	17,464	264.96	23,965	112,384	68,967
1983	56.59	17,184	262.06	22,912	132,531	75,088

[continued]

[Continuation of above table]

Year	Silk		Filature silk		Black tungsten ores	
	Quantity (10,000 meters)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)
1952	1.738	1,564	2,052	1,815	2.18	3,442
1957	5,456	4,706	3,275	3,160	3.54	7,640
1962	13,085	6,433	882	1,055	2.42	4,300
1965	9,500	4,220	2,850	3,343	1.86	3,281
1978	12,352	19,949	8,739	25,527	1.60	15,080
1979	14,575	26,332	9,040	27,123	1.58	15,070
1980	13,225	25,320	7,731	26,685	1.75	16,696
1981	14,266	28,729	5,198	15,164	1.93	18,217
1982	11,549	23,865	10,340	28,468	0.99	6,832
1983	15,018	32,176	9,339	24,789	2.22	13,168

[continued]

[Continuation of preceding table]

Year	Coal		Crude oil		Refined oil	
	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)
1952						
1957	188	1,527				
1962	260	3,204	6.28	115	2.71	431
1965	336	4,200	19.64	470	10.22	347
1978	312	10,049	1,131.32	95,838	217.41	22,287
1979	463	17,691	1,343.15	174,976	303.40	62,812
1980	632	26,529	1,330.89	301,199	420.27	127,016
1981	657	32,696	1,375.40	328,692	459.15	140,575
1982	644	33,466	1,520.37	339,845	527.20	153,786
1983	656	29,424	1,519.42	296,611	511.97	137,253

[continued]

[Continuation of preceding table]

Year	Drawn work ($10,000)	Garments ($10,000)	Toys ($10,000)
1952			
1957	1,318	784	9
1962	1,842	10,715	219
1965	3,947	4,171	622
1978	24,358	30,973	3,101
1979	32,298	48,429	4,228
1980	40,967	67,410	4,410
1981	46,155	81,887	4,552
1982	34,676	89,125	3,933
1983	36,798	99,032	3,465

Major Commodities Imported in Foreign Trade

Year	Grain		Sugar		Edible plant oil	
	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (tons)	Value ($10,000)
1952			5.3			
1957	16.7	1,474	11.9	1,595		
1962	492.3	36,051	99.6	10,268	3,371	140
1965	640.5	46,045	70.8	10,080	8,719	397
1978	883.2	100,170	129.9	26,448	188,679	11,180
1979	1,235.5	164,422	109.6	21,905	137,221	8,893
1980	1,342.9	225,846	91.2	29,372	99,090	6,729
1981	1,481.2	273,571	102.9	48,493	60,382	3,655
1982	1,611.7	291,411	217.7	72,071	42,380	2,452
1983	1,343.5	193,472	190.0	41,449	40,627	2,301

[continued]

[Continuation of above table]

Year	Rolled steel		Nonferrous metals		Chemical fertilizers	
	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)
1952	45.99		2.76		21.17	
1957	69.59	12,874	3.62	3,422	121.65	5,818
1962	23.01	6,741	3.85	2,134	124.07	4,769
1965	75.86	16,163	11.53	10,170	273.49	14,177
1978	863.76	303,741	39.53	48,686	733.33	51,967
1979	847.25	389,981	34.13	57,771	839.47	71,486
1980	500.64	249,626	29.28	60,883	1,001.75	117,647
1981	331.85	148,759	14.37	23,484	930.65	119,909
1982	393.78	184,128	49.72	60,237	1,110.82	112,196
1983	977.97	342,092	108.00	161,572	1,519.24	128,237

[continued]

[Continuation of preceding table]

Year	Natural rubber		Pulp		Cotton	
	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)
1952	2.49		3.78		7.68	
1957	12.62	8,241	1.22	172	4.77	4,185
1962	9.98	5,988	4.74	602	3.69	2,918
1965	13.61	6,995	8.14	1,381	19.94	14,695
1978	22.70	21,705	22.06	5,253	50.95	71,286
1979	24.61	30,560	23.90	8,417	54.86	84,917
1980	26.26	36,513	42.00	21,090	89.76	149,151
1981	13.16	15,674	65.44	31,555	76.61	153,012
1982	16.93	14,846	52.03	18,551	47.40	71,150
1983	22.75	23,500	78.08	28,552	22.31	33,854

[continued]

[Continuation of preceding table]

Year	Chemical fibers		Coal		Cement	
	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)	Quantity (10,000 tons)	Value ($10,000)
1952	0.11				1.43	
1957	0.92	635	6.70	82	17.73	300
1962	3.67	2,624	140.98	2,115	8.33	183
1965	5.81	4,109	198.65	2,359	30.64	430
1978	26.77	29,607	244.38	7,147	66.09	2,420
1979	21.55	33,113	214.99	6,918	177.05	8,506
1980	41.14	76,036	199.22	7,460	131.74	6,052
1981	62.90	122,818	193.40	5,512	118.24	4,425
1982	43.44	81,975	218.65	5,842	183.96	7,292
1983	39.77	42,728	214.02	5,807	249.06	10,913

Chapter 12. Continued Growth of State Finance

After liberation, China established a new socialist financial system which, through the accumulation and distribution of funds, has supported and catered to the needs of socialist revolution and construction with great success.

Continued Growth of State Finance on the Basis of Economic Development

Soon after liberation, living standards were low and financial resources were on the verge of depletion because the economic depression left over by the old society had not ended. In 1950, the state revenues amounted to only 6.5 billion yuan. After more than 30 years of construction, our national economy developed fairly rapidly with increased sources of state revenue. In 1983, state revenue totaled 124.9 billion yuan and was estimated to be 133.8 billion in 1984, a 19.6-fold increase over 1950. The growth of state finance has provided the necessary funds for China's economic and cultural constructions.

The sources of state revenues in socialist China have the following major features:

1. The state depends on domestic economic development as the main source of revenue. From 1950 to 1983, state revenues amounted to nearly 2 trillion yuan of which more than 98 percent came from domestic sources. While upholding the principle of independence, initiative, and self-reliance, we also strive for the necessary foreign aid. In the past 5 years, the state has borrowed 22.9 billion yuan of foreign funds which amounted to 4.1 percent of the total revenue. The utilization of foreign funds in combination with the importation of advanced technology has further strengthened our self-reliance.

2. Another source of state revenue is accumulations of socialist economy. Of our state revenues, 98 percent are turned in by enterprises and establishments of different economic forms, among which, the state sector accounts for 84 percent; the collective sector, 12 percent; and the others, about 2 percent. According to the income tax law proclaimed in 1980, income taxes are to be levied on people of the higher income brackets, but the total amount is less than 100 million yuan. For only a few years, the state issued bonds or treasury bonds to make up for the financial deficit to a certain extent, and these bonds have yielded a grand total of about 7.5 billion yuan, only 0.4 percent of the total volume.

3. Economic development is the basis of China's finance, and industrial production is the main pillar of its financial structure. China was an agricultural country soon after the founding of the People's Republic. Its industrial foundation was very weak, and the net industrial output value amounted to less than 20 percent of the national income. The source of revenue from industry was very limited. In 1950, only 30 percent of state revenues came from the industrial sector, less than from the agricultural

sector. After the basic completion of our socialist transformation and the development of socialist industrialization, the position occupied by industry in the national economy continued to rise, and in 1983, net industrial output value approached 200 billion yuan, 40-fold that of 1950 according to comparable prices, and its proportion in the national income rose to 41.9 percent. Industry then continued to grow as a source of revenue. In 1983, the profits delivered and the taxes paid by industrial enterprises were more than 100 billion yuan, and with the addition of the funds for the key projects of energy and transportation and the depreciation funds, the amount turned in by these enterprises amounted to 85 percent of the annual national revenue. At the same time, the state adopted a policy of "steady responsibility" in the levy of agricultural tax. For more than 30 years, the proportion of agricultural tax collected decreased from 29.3 percent in 1950 to 2.7 percent in 1983 of the total state revenues. The development of agricultural production also led to increased income for the peasants. Relatively speaking, their burden is gradually becoming lighter.

China's Socialist Revenues Collected From People and Spent on People

China's financial system is of a new type which guarantees the expansion of socialist production, the development of scientific, educational, and cultural undertakings, and the strengthening of national defense and state administration. In the final analysis, it is intended for the advancement of people's welfare.

1. The state has effectively promoted national economic development through investment in economic construction. From 1950 to 1983, the state spent on economic construction more than 1.1 trillion yuan, 56 percent of the total financial outlay. Of this amount, about 600 billion yuan, 30 percent of the total outlay, was spent on the development of industrial production; and more than 200 billion yuan, 11 percent of the total outlay, was spent in supporting agricultural production. These expenditures have played an important role in setting up an independent, complete industrial structure, supporting the collective economy and developing agricultural production.

2. Financially, the state has supported the development of scientific, educational, cultural, and public health undertakings. Since liberation, the CPC and government have always shown concern for these undertakings and have spent about 220 billion yuan, about 11 percent of the total financial outlay, on them in 1950-1983. Particularly after the 3d plenum, even under fairly difficult conditions, the state still allocated huge funds for intellectual investment and the development of spiritual civilization. From 1979 to 1983, the expenditures of the state on these items amounted to 88 billion yuan. Before the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, state expenditures on scientific, educational, cultural, and public health undertakings were less than 10 percent of the total outlay. In 1983, they rose to 17 percent. State support has enabled these undertakings to develop rapidly.

3. The state ensures that the requirements of national defense, activities abroad, and civil administration are met. In the early post-liberation period, our national defense and other administrative expenditures amounted to only

several billion yuan; in 1983, they were increased to 27.93 billion yuan, approximately 3-fold that of 1952, thus ensuring proper administrative leadership over various domestic fields and the development of the judicial and civil affairs systems. Because of the faster development in economic construction and in education and scientific research and as a result of the improved international situation, the proportion of China's national defense and other administrative expenditures has gradually decreased. Apart from the abnormal years during the Second 5-Year Plan period and the 3 years of difficulty, their average proportions during the other periods of 5-year plans were as follows: First 5-Year Plan, 30 percent; Third 5-Year Plan, 26.6 percent; Fourth 5-Year Plan, 23.6 percent; Fifth 5-Year Plan, 21.4 percent; and the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, 21.8 percent. The general trend is a downward one, thus permitting the diversion of more funds to economic and cultural construction.

Uphold the Basic Principle of Keeping Receipts and Payments Balance, Possibly With Some Surplus in Receipts

For more than 30 years, China has mostly achieved a balance of receipts and payments. However, deficits occurred in some years. One cause of deficit was that because of our inexperience, receipts were not enough to cover payments. Another cause was the overextended capital construction front under the influence of "leftist" thinking. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC and government took a series of measures to readjust the national economy, then seriously disproportioned, and to solve many outstanding problems related to people's livelihood in the aftermath of the "Great Cultural Revolution." The procurement prices for agricultural sideline products were raised by a wide margin and some rural taxes were either reduced or remitted so that the peasants could have an opportunity to rest and recuperate. The workers' wages were raised and a system of bonuses was adopted to increase the workers' income. Thus more funds had to be allocated for improving living conditions. At the same time, in an effort to stimulate the economy, the financial power of the enterprises and localities were expanded so that their financial resources could be more flexibly used. These measures inevitably led to reduction in state revenues and increase in spendings with serious deficits as the result. These deficits were hardly avoidable at the beginning of the economic readjustment. As the economic readjustment progressed along with the all-round reorganization of enterprises, investments in capital construction and other expenditures were reduced. The receipts and payments were basically balanced in 1980, the drop in revenue was halted and followed by an upswing in 1982, and the revenues increased by a wide margin in 1983. Our finance is now developing well. However, the present basic balance of receipts and payments is not stable enough, and the CPC and government are taking steps to improve the economic results of the enterprises and to increase revenues and reduce losses. They are also actively restructuring the economy, properly readjusting the relations of distribution, and carefully keeping their expenditures within the limits permitted by the revenues. It is hoped that in a few more years, the financial and economic situations of the state will take a turn for the better and a stable financial balance can be achieved. The state's financial system will then be able to play a more active role in promoting socialist modernization.

Total State Revenue and Expenditures

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	Total revenue	Total expenditures	Difference
1950	65.2	68.1	- 2.9
1951	133.1	122.5	+ 10.6
1952	183.7	176.0	+ 7.7
1953	222.9	220.1	+ 2.8
1954	262.4	246.3	+ 16.1
1955	272.0	269.3	+ 2.7
1956	287.4	305.7	- 18.3
1957	310.2	304.2	+ 6.0
1958	387.6	409.4	- 21.8
1959	487.1	552.9	- 65.8
1960	572.3	654.1	- 81.8
1961	356.1	367.0	- 10.9
1962	313.6	305.3	+ 8.3
1963	342.3	339.6	+ 2.7
1964	399.5	399.0	+ 0.5
1965	473.3	466.3	+ 7.0
1966	558.7	541.6	+ 17.1
1967	419.4	441.9	- 22.5
1968	361.3	359.8	+ 1.5
1969	526.8	525.9	+ 0.9
1970	662.9	649.4	+ 13.5
1971	744.7	732.2	+ 12.5
1972	766.6	766.4	+ 0.2
1973	809.7	809.3	+ 0.4
1974	783.1	790.8	- 7.7
1975	815.6	820.9	- 5.3
1976	776.6	806.2	- 29.6
1977	874.5	843.5	+ 31.0
1978	1,121.1	1,111.0	+ 10.1
1979	1,103.3	1,273.9	- 170.6
1980	1,085.2	1,212.7	- 127.5
1981	1,089.5	1,115.0	- 25.5
1982	1,124.0	1,153.3	- 29.3
1983	1,249.0	1,292.5	- 43.5

State Revenue (Breakdown)

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	Enterprise income		Various taxes			Income from loans	Other income
	Total	Of which industrial income	Total	Of which Industrial commercial taxes	Of which Agricultural taxes		
1950	8.7	4.4	49.0	23.6	19.1	3.0	4.5
1951	30.5	12.1	81.1	47.5	21.7	8.2	13.3
1952	57.3	21.5	97.7	61.5	27.0	9.8	19.0
1953	76.7	27.8	119.7	82.5	27.1	9.6	16.9
1954	99.6	40.1	132.2	89.7	32.8	17.2	13.4
1955	111.9	48.8	127.5	87.3	30.5	22.8	9.9
1956	134.3	52.6	140.9	101.0	29.7	7.2	5.1
1957	144.2	59.3	154.9	113.1	29.7	7.0	4.1
1958	189.2	94.1	187.4	141.8	32.6	8.0	3.1
1959	279.1	154.4	204.7	157.0	33.0		3.3
1960	365.8	215.8	203.7	160.6	28.0		2.8
1961	191.3	80.4	158.8	120.5	21.7		6.0
1962	146.2	85.1	162.1	124.8	22.8		5.3
1963	172.7	129.6	164.3	131.0	24.0		5.3
1964	212.9	164.3	182.0	145.3	25.9		4.6
1965	264.3	216.5	204.3	165.5	25.8		4.7
1966	333.3	268.0	222.0	179.3	29.6		3.4
1967	218.5	163.2	196.6	157.4	29.0		4.3
1968	166.7	120.0	191.6	147.4	30.0		3.0
1969	286.7	203.1	235.4	191.3	29.6		4.7
1970	379.0	280.6	281.2	232.1	32.0		2.7
1971	428.4	316.4	312.6	268.2	30.9		3.7
1972	445.7	327.8	317.0	275.1	28.4		3.9
1973	457.0	346.4	349.0	301.4	30.5		3.7
1974	407.3	298.0	360.4	307.0	30.1		15.4
1975	400.2	333.1	402.8	348.0	29.5		12.6
1976	338.1	296.3	408.0	353.7	29.1		30.5
1977	402.4	326.3	468.3	400.9	29.3		3.8
1978	572.0	440.4	519.3	451.3	28.4		29.8
1979	492.9	451.2	537.8	472.7	29.5	35.3	37.2
1980	435.2	448.2	571.7	501.4	27.7	43.0	35.3
1981	353.7	415.9	629.9	538.4	28.4	73.1	32.8
1982	296.5	397.1	700.0	600.0	29.4	83.9	43.6
1983	240.5	398.6	775.6	643.8	32.8	79.4	153.5

Notes: 1. Income from loans includes foreign loans and domestic (treasury) bonds.

2. Enterprise income in 1980-1983 is less than industrial income because the fairly heavy losses incurred by grain enterprises offset the income of other enterprises.

State Expenditures (Breakdown)

Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	Total	Capital construction allocations	(1)	Allocations for enterprise circulating funds	(2)	National defense expenditures	Administrative expenditures
1950	68.1	12.5			5.0	28.0	
1951	122.5	27.0			10.6	52.6	
1952	176.0	46.7		18.6	13.5	57.8	14.5
1953	220.1	70.3		13.8	19.0	75.4	17.5
1954	246.3	84.3	1.8	26.3	19.7	58.1	18.3
1955	269.3	88.5	3.1	30.8	19.8	65.0	18.7
1956	305.7	139.6	2.5	10.8	23.9	61.2	24.2
1957	304.2	123.7	2.3	20.8	27.8	55.1	21.7
1958	409.4	229.4	0.8	25.7	28.6	50.0	21.6
1959	552.9	302.3	2.2	54.3	36.5	58.0	26.6
1960	654.1	354.5	2.6	67.5	50.5	58.0	28.0
1961	367.0	110.2	2.7	29.4	41.2	50.0	26.8
1962	305.3	55.7	14.7	47.8	36.7	56.9	21.7
1963	339.6	80.2	18.3	36.7	38.0	66.4	23.5
1964	399.0	123.8	20.9	23.4	43.3	72.9	25.2
1965	466.3	158.5	25.2	27.6	45.6	86.8	25.3
1966	541.6	191.0	27.5	40.3	51.7	101.0	25.9
1967	441.9	161.3	10.3	29.1	48.6	83.0	22.8
1968	359.8	117.9	5.7	12.0	41.0	94.1	22.9
1969	525.9	206.2	10.7	26.6	41.0	126.2	24.8
1970	649.4	298.4	14.8	31.2	43.7	145.3	25.3
1971	732.2	309.6	26.4	35.3	52.3	169.5	30.9
1972	766.4	309.1	25.5	43.0	62.0	159.4	34.6
1973	809.3	317.2	25.5	53.8	69.9	145.4	35.6
1974	790.8	312.8	27.2	44.8	76.5	133.4	36.9
1975	820.9	327.0	31.5	41.8	81.3	142.5	38.8
1976	806.2	311.3	34.3	45.4	85.5	134.5	41.0
1977	843.5	300.9	39.5	65.7	90.2	149.0	43.3
1978	1111.0	451.9	63.2	66.6	112.7	167.8	49.0
1979	1273.9	514.7	72.0	52.1	132.1	222.7	56.9
1980	1212.7	419.4	80.5	36.7	156.3	193.8	66.8
1981	1115.0	330.6	65.3	22.8	171.4	168.0	70.9
1982	1153.3	309.2	69.0	23.6	197.0	176.4	81.6
1983	1292.5	382.8	78.7	12.9	223.5	177.1	102.2

Key: 1. For tapping enterprise potential, transformation, and trial manufacture of new products

2. Expenditures for cultural, educational, scientific, and public health undertakings

Chapter 13. Vigorous Development of Education, Science, Culture, Public Health, and Sports

In the past 30-plus years, China has achieved great success in education, science, culture, public health, and sports in addition to economic construction.

Education on the Advance Amidst Readjustment and Restructuring in Training Talents for the State

In old China, the laboring people were deprived of the rights of education. Only about 20 percent of the children of school age could attend schools, and the proportion of girl students was only 25 percent of all students. Culture and education in the countryside were even more backward, and most of the people were illiterate. After liberation, the party and government fundamentally transformed the old educational system into a new people's educational system. Despite the calamity suffered during the "Great Cultural Revolution," China's education still underwent great development. In 1983, there were in the cities and countryside of the whole country 971,000 schools of all types at various levels, and 183.85 million students, 2.8- and 7.1-fold those of 1949, respectively. Classified by types and levels, there were 805 ordinary high schools with 1,207,000 students, 10-fold that of 1949. Basically, every province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the central government had its own vocational colleges for industry, agriculture, medicine, and teacher training. Many provinces and cities even had their comprehensive universities. There were 108,000 secondary schools with 46,865,000 students, 36.9-fold that of 1949, and 862,000 ordinary elementary schools with 135.78 million students, 5.6-fold that of 1949. The proportion of children of school age attending schools was raised to 94 percent and that of illiterates was lowered to 23.5 percent of the entire population. Primary education in the vast countryside has been gradually popularized, and the number of students attending schools there amounted to 80.1 percent of the total number. The cultural backwardness in the minority and frontier areas has also been greatly changed. The proportion of girls in the total number of students has been raised to 42.5 percent. Furthermore, to raise the scientific and cultural standards of adults, the localities have also carried out adult education at various levels. In 1983, 19,048,000 persons received adult education. Among them, 1,128,000 persons received higher adult education (including 926,000 regular and special students) 9,748,000 persons received secondary adult education, and 8,172,000 persons received primary adult education.

By running schools at various levels, of many specifications and in many different forms, the state has trained a large number of specialized personnel for economic and social development and turned out 42,000 graduate students in the past 30 and more years. Since the implementation of the "Academic Degrees Regulations" in 1983, the state has awarded doctor's degrees to 29 persons and master's degrees to 18,000 persons. At present, there are 37,000 graduate students studying for doctor's and master's degrees. The ordinary high schools have turned out for the state 4.11 million graduates of regular and special courses, 22-fold the grand total in 20 years before liberation.

To produce more talent and to accelerate the development of higher education, measures were taken to develop adult higher education in the forms of television colleges, correspondence schools, evening schools, and workers' universities in addition to the enlarged enrollment of ordinary high school students. From 1981 to 1983, the adult high schools of various types have turned out 389,000 regular and special graduates, 41.7 percent of the ordinary high school graduates in the same period. In 1984, the ordinary high schools planned to enroll 448,000 students, and the adult high schools planned to enroll 540,000 students. These numbers were the highest in history. In the past 30 and more years, through the secondary vocational schools and technical schools, the state has trained more than 7.22 million secondary professionals and more than 2.42 million technicians. They have played an active role in economic and social developments. In recent years, the state also gradually reduced the number of ordinary high and secondary schools and energetically developed secondary agricultural and vocational schools so as to build up a labor reserve with certain production skills.

China's achievements in education are inseparable from the painstaking efforts of the broad masses of teachers. In the past 30 and more years, the ranks of people's teachers have continued to expand. In 1983, there were 8,636,000 full-time teachers, 9.2-fold that of 1949, and 240,000 teachers of adult education at all levels.

Scientific and Technical Undertakings Full of Vitality and Oriented to Economy and Society

The party and government have attached great importance to the work of science and technology. Soon after liberation, they established the Chinese Academy of Sciences and various specialized research institutes. Along with the development of production, more and more departments and enterprises have established their own scientific research organs. At the end of 1983, there were 4,458 independent research organs of natural sciences above the prefectural and municipal levels in the country, in addition to a large number of nonindependent ones. The number of natural science technicians in the state-owned units reached 6,851,900, 16.1-fold that of 1952.

Thanks to the efforts of the scientific and technical workers, the scientific research results in China have reached or approached the advanced world standards. As far back as the 1950's, for example, China already made a breakthrough in the technology of smelting vanadium-titanium-magnetite in blast furnaces, which had been an unsolved problem in the world for more than 100 years; successfully cultivated the first short-stalk paddy rice strain in the world in addition to other short-stalk fine strains, all of which are now in popular use, and have helped raise paddy rice output per mu by a wide margin. In 1961, it successfully manufactured the first set of ruby laser equipment which placed China among the early countries conducting laser research in the world. In 1965, it was the first to succeed in the artificial synthesis of insulin. Despite the difficult working conditions during the "Great Cultural Revolution," many scientific and technical personnel still managed to achieve gratifying results. In 1970, China launched its first artificial satellite, and in 1975, it mastered the technology for the return of the satellite to earth.

In 1978, the CPC Central Committee held a national science conference and confirmed the key position occupied by the modernization of science and technology in China's four modernizations program. Particularly since implementation of the central authorities' new policy that "economic construction must depend on science and technology, while science and technology must be oriented to economic construction," the number of scientific and technological achievements has markedly increased. In 1983, the state made 5,400 such achievements, 1.9-fold that of 1979, and 214 of them, 5.1-fold the number of 1979, have been approved by the state as new inventions. Many of these inventions have already played important roles in economic construction and social development. For example, the hybrid rice of the long-grained nonglutenous type which won a special invention award, was planted over 330 million mu in 1978-1982, and increased grain output by 33 billion jin. The large-scale use of the technology of planting rubber trees between 18 degrees and 24 degrees north, which won a first-class invention award, has placed China fourth in rubber plantation area and sixth in rubber output in the world. A great breakthrough was also made in the science and technology of comprehensive utilization of associated mineral resources in Panzhihua, Baotou, and Jinzhuan. This breakthrough not only enabled these enterprises to turn their losses into profits, but also greatly improved the ecological environment, and helped the state increase the output of many precious metals and rare earth metals. In 1980, China successfully launched a carrier rocket at a designated area in the Pacific Ocean, and in 1982, launched a submarine-based carrier rocket. These achievements showed that China's carrier rocket technology was already up to the advanced world standards. In 1983, the successful manufacture of the "Galaxy" Supercomputer, which is capable of performing more than 100 million operations per second, has filled a blank in China's technology for large computers. The recent successful launching and positioning of an experimental communications satellite of advanced world standards also indicated a new leap in our space technology. The speed of our scientific and technological development in catching up with the advanced world standards is of great significance to the acceleration of our socialist modernization.

Thriving Cultural Work Firmly Adhering to the Orientation of Serving the People and Socialism

After liberation, guided by the party's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," cultural work has developed very rapidly. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," however, the cultural departments became a disaster area, and cultural work was on its last legs. After 1978, when things had been set right, cultural work entered a period of new development. The cultural organs were reactivated one after another, the cultural workers regained social respect, and the thriving cultural work played an active role in developing socialist spiritual civilization.

In 1983, there were 19 film studios, 16 more than in 1949, which produced a total of 1,270 feature films, 537 animated cartoons, 5,010 science and education films, and 8,680 documentary films. The quality and quantity of films

continued to improve. In 1983, the number of movie-projection units reached 162,000, 251-fold that of 1949. Now, 97 percent of the peasants could see movies in their own villages (or production teams). In 1983, the number of troupes of various types reached 3,444, 3.4-fold that of 1949. Literary and artistic creation was more closely related to the contemporary social life, and various arts of national tradition entered a new age of prosperity. In 1983, there were 2,038 public libraries, 37.1-fold the number of 1949; 467 museums, 22.2-fold the number of 1949; and 2,946 cultural halls, 3.3-fold that of 1949. In accordance with the central authorities' requirements that all the small towns in the country should become local centers of political, economic and cultural activities, the townships (or communes) have used the collective funds and mass resources to set up 7,949 rural township cultural centers serving as the bases for conducting socialist ideological education, popularizing science and technology among the peasants, developing various cultural and sports activities, and changing the cultural backwardness in the countryside.

In 1983, there were throughout the country 122 broadcasting stations, 2.5-fold the number of 1949; 52 TV centers and 385 TV transmitting and relay stations of more than 1,000 watts. There were 2,619 wired broadcasting stations in the counties, 238-fold the number of 1949. Along with the improvement in the material life of the urban and rural population, the number of TV sets and radios owned by the people has greatly increased to enrich cultural life.

Publication has also developed rapidly. In 1983, 15.51 billion copies of newspapers above the provincial level were published in the country, 9.6-fold the number of 1952. The number of magazines of all types published reached 1.77 billion copies, 8.9-fold the number in 1952; and that of books was more than 5.8 billion copies, 7.3-fold that of 1952.

Implementation of the "Prevention First" Principle With Particular Emphasis on the Countryside

Medical and public health conditions were very poor in old China. There were frequent outbreaks of epidemics and people's state of health was so poor that they were called the "sick men of Asia." Since the founding of the People's Republic, our public health work has continued to develop. In 1983, the number of hospitals at all levels in the country was increased from 2,600 in 1949 to 66,662, an increase of 24.6-fold. A medical and public health network had been basically established in the country. There were 2.11 million hospital beds, 26.4-fold the number of 1949, and 58.8 percent of them, 62-fold the number of 1949, were directly serving the countryside. The total number of professional public health technicians reached 3,253,000, 6.4-fold that of 1949, including 1,353,000 doctors, 3.73-fold the number of 1949, and 313,000 traditional medical workers. Public health work in the minority areas developed even more rapidly, because of the originally weak foundation. There were 11,349 hospitals, 49.3-fold the number of 1949; and 273,000 sanatorium beds, 82.5-fold the number of 1949.

Along with the development of public health, the power of immunity has also continued to increase, and the mortality rate greatly decreased. Smallpox,

plague, classic cholera, black fever, recurrent fever, typhus, and syphilis have been wiped out or basically wiped out; while diphtheria, scarlet fever, meningitis, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, and measles have been effectively controlled. In the early post-liberation period, schistosomiasis, which occurred in 347 counties of the 12 southern provinces, was stamped out in 56 counties and basically stamped out in another 191 counties. Of some epidemic and endemic diseases, the rate of outbreak and the rate of contraction have dropped in varying degrees. China's mortality rate has dropped from 25 to 33 per thousand before liberation to 7.1 per thousand. The infant mortality rate has also dropped from 200 per thousand to 35 per thousand. The average life expectancy of Chinese people is nearly double what it was before liberation.

Chinese Sportsmen Upgraded on the Basis of Popularization Now Aiming at World Titles After Victories in Asia

Socialism has provided good opportunities for the Chinese people's participation in sports activities. Along with the development of socialist economy and the improvement of people's material and cultural lives, people are actively participating in various types of sports. There are now more than 2,000 spare-time sports schools with more than 200,000 students. Basic training points and sports training classes in various forms have also been set up for training and supplying fine sportsmen and their reserve strength to the sports teams and spare-time sports schools at various levels.

In the past 30 and more years, our sportsmen have not only set new records after smashing 10,379 national records; 237 of them have even smashed 108 world records on 269 occasions. In the World Gymastics Championships and the World Cup Gymnastics competitions, 139 sportsmen won 122 world championships in 53 events. Particularly in the 5 short years after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they broke 92 world records, 34 percent of the total score, and won 92 world championships, 75 percent of the total score in the World Gymnastics Championships. In 1982, in the Ninth Asian Games, our sportsmen won the largest number of gold medals which gave China its reputation as a strong athletic country of Asia. At present, one-third of our sports events have approached or reached advanced world standards.

Number of Regular Students in Various Grades

Unit: 10,000 persons

Year	Total	Institutes of higher learning	Secondary schools					Primary schools
			Total	Ordinary schools	Vocational	(1)	Technical	
1949	2,577.9	11.7	127.1	103.9	22.9		0.3	2,439.1
1952	5,445.1	19.1	316.0	249.0	63.6	1.9	1.5	5,110.0
1957	7,187.2	44.1	714.8	628.1	77.8	2.2	6.7	6,428.3
1962	7,846.4	83.0	839.5	752.8	53.5	27.2	6.0	6,923.9
1965	13,138.4	67.4	1,450.1	933.8	54.7	443.3	18.3	11,620.9
1978	21,385.0	85.6	6,675.4	6,548.3	88.9		38.2	14,624.0
1983	18,385.2	120.7	4,686.5	4,397.7	114.3	122.0	52.5	13,578.0

Key: 1. Industrial and agricultural secondary schools and agricultural vocational secondary schools

Proportion of Female Students in Total Number of Students in Various Grades

Unit: Percent

Year	Total	Institutes of higher learning	Secondary schools			Primary schools
			Total	Of which:		
				Ordinary	Vocational	
Pre-liberation	25.2	17.8	20.3	20.0	21.4	25.5
1952	32.3	23.4	23.8	23.5	25.0	32.9
1957	34.0	23.3	30.2	30.8	26.5	34.5
1965	38.7	26.9	32.7	32.2	40.9	39.3
1978	43.7	24.1	41.4	41.5	33.1	44.9
1983	42.5	26.9	39.4	39.5	35.9	43.7

Number of Graduates of Ordinary High Schools, Secondary Vocational Schools, and Technical Schools

Unit: 10,000 persons

	Grand total before liberation	1949-1983 total	Of which: 1949 | 1965	1966 | 1978	1979 | 1983
Graduates from institutes of higher learning	18.5	411.02	155.44	139.19	116.39
Engineering	3.2	143.50	53.06	54.31	36.13
Agriculture	1.3	35.59	14.71	12.63	8.25
Medicine	0.9	49.66	16.66	20.79	12.21
Teacher training	2.1	104.59	39.20	24.46	40.93
Liberal arts	2.4	24.58	8.26	10.51	5.81
Physics	1.6	30.11	11.24	11.08	7.79
Finance and economics	1.9	13.06	7.13	2.79	3.14
Political science and law	5.1	3.24	2.31	0.48	0.45
Sports		3.71	1.41	1.21	1.09
Art		2.98	1.46	0.93	0.59
Secondary vocational school graduates	54.67	722.36	295.85	224.80	201.71
Engineering		152.09	73.76	42.94	35.39
Agriculture		71.91	34.14	19.92	17.85
Teacher training		327.33	135.89	101.36	90.08
Medicine		108.05	37.02	40.51	30.52
Finance and economics		49.02	11.99	14.88	22.15
Political science and law		2.44	—	—	2.44
Sports		1.89	0.93	0.38	0.58
Art		4.83	1.45	2.01	1.37
Others		4.80	0.67	2.80	1.33
Technical school graduates		242.49	59.48	53.26	129.75

Note: The number of graduates from institutes of higher learning before liberation is the total of the 20 years from 1928 to 1947, while that of secondary vocational school graduates is the total of the 16 years from 1931 to 1946.

Number of Adult Education Students in Various Grades

Unit: 10,000 persons

Categories	1981	1982	1983
National total	1,928.9	1,954.3	1,904.8
I. Adult higher education	134.6	117.3	112.8
Of which: regular and vocational courses	53.6	64.4	92.6
1. TV universities	26.8	34.7	47.9
Of which: regular and vocational courses	17.0	25.8	41.4
2. Workers universities and peasants universities	25.0	14.4	17.4
Of which: regular and vocational courses	10.0	14.4	17.4
3. Correspondence schools and evening schools	24.1	20.8	27.2
4. Administrative cadres colleges			0.2
5. Pedagogic and teachers' advanced training schools	58.7	47.4	20.1
Of which: regular and vocational courses	2.5	3.4	6.4
II. Adult secondary education	820.7	1,080.4	974.8
1. Secondary technical schools	311.9	326.4	236.6
2. Secondary schools	376.6	635.0	644.5
3. Primary school teacher refresher course	132.2	119.0	93.7
III. Adult primary education	973.6	756.6	817.2
1. Primary class	352.3	360.6	288.5
2. Literacy class	132.3	396.0	528.7

Full-Time Teachers in Schools and in Adult Education (1983)

Unit: 10,000 persons

	Total	Higher education	Secondary education	Primary education
Schools of various categories and in various grades	863.6	30.3	290.8	542.5
Adult education in various grades	24.0	5.5	13.4	5.1

Number of Graduate Students and Persons Awarded Doctor's and Master's Degrees

Unit: Person

	Total
Number of graduate students in 1949-1983	41,803
Number of academic degrees awarded since the implementation of regulations concerning academic degrees in 1981	
Doctor's degree	29
Master's degree	18,143
Regular graduate students in September 1983	37,137

Composition of National Population by Educational Standards

Unit: 10,000 persons

	Second General Census (1 July 1964)	Third General Census (1 July 1982)	Population composition 1964	Population composition 1982
National population	69,122	100,393	100.0	100.0
Of which: University	288	602	0.4	0.6
Senior secondary	912	6,648	1.3	6.6
Junior secondary	3,235	17,828	4.7	17.8
Primary	19,582	35,516	28.3	35.4
Illiterates and semiliterates (age 12 and over)	26,340	23,582	38.1	23.5

Note: This table shows the figures of 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, but does not include active servicemen.

Number of Natural Science Technicians in State-Owned Units

		1952	1960	30 June 1978	1983
I.	Total number (10,000 persons)	42.50	196.89	434.51	685.19
	Engineers	16.40	82.07	157.12	280.23
	Agrotechnicians	1.50	16.73	29.42	40.47
	Public health personnel	12.64	51.78	127.56	193.41
	Scientific research workers	0.80	9.05	31.03	32.81
	Teachers	11.16	37.26	89.38	138.27
II.	Percentage of total number	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Engineers	38.6	41.7	36.1	40.9
	Agrotechnicians	3.5	8.5	6.8	5.9
	Public health personnel	29.7	26.3	29.4	28.2
	Scientific research workers	1.9	4.6	7.1	4.8
	Teachers	26.3	18.9	20.6	20.2
III.	Average number of natural science technicians per 10,000 people (persons)	7.4	29.7	45.7	67.1
IV.	Average number of natural science technicians in state-owned units (persons)	269	390	593	781

Composition of Natural Science Technicians in State-Owned Units (1983)

Unit: Percent

	Total	Engineers	Agrotechnicians	Public health personnel	Scientific research workers	Teachers
National total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Of which:						
1. Females	31.6	17.6	14.5	58.9	28.1	27.9
2. Minority people	4.0	2.8	8.3	5.0	2.6	4.3
3. People with higher education	45.4	50.5	36.0	26.2	76.8	57.3
4. Scientific and technical personnel above middle grade	20.9	30.6	15.4	8.6	54.2	12.1
Of which: high-grade scientific and technical personnel	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	4.4	1.9
5. People under 45	74.8	71.3	75.4	77.4	69.0	79.7
People 46-60	24.3	27.8	23.9	21.7	29.5	19.4

Number of Major Research Achievements in Science and Technology

Unit: Number

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of major research achievements	2,790	2,600	3,100	4,100	5,400
Of which: Number of inventions and discoveries approved by the state	42	107	120	149	214

Growth Indicators for Culture, Radio, and Television Broadcasting

	1949	1952	1957	1965	1978	1983
Movie studios	3	4	11	16	12	19
Film projecting units	646	2,285	9,965	20,363	115,946	162,153
Of which: cinemas, other theaters auditoriums, clubs	596	746	1,030	2,528	4,749	14,974
film projection teams (10,000)		0.11	0.67	1.40	8.88	13.15
Performing art troupes	1,000	2,084	2,884	3,458	3,150	3,444
Theaters	891	1,510	2,296	2,943	1,095	1,688
Cultural halls	896	2,430	2,748	2,598	2,748	2,946
Public libraries	55	83	400	577	1,256	2,038
Museums	21	35	72	214	349	467
Broadcasting stations	49	72	61	87	93	122
Wired broadcasting loudspeakers in counties, cities	11	331	1,698	2,365	2,553	2,619
Wired broadcasting loudspeakers (10,000)	0.09	1.7	94.1	872.5	11,212	8,458
TV centers				12	32	52
TV transmitting and relay stations of more than 1,000 watts						385

Movie Output

Year	Feature films	Animated cartoons	Science and education films	Documentaries
1949-1983 total	1,270	537	5,010	8,680
Of which:				
1949	6			42
1952	4	2	41	157
1957	40	5	84	272
1962	34	17	94	133
1965	52	21	240	378
1978	46	26	289	203
1983	127	37	343	344

Books, Magazines, and Newspapers Published

Year	Books		Magazines		Newspapers	
	Varieties	No of copies (100 million)	Varieties	No of copies (100 million)	Varieties	No of copies (100 million)
1950	12,153	2.7	295	0.4	382	8.0
1952	13,692	7.9	354	2.0	296	16.1
1957	27,571	12.8	634	3.2	364	24.4
1962	16,548	10.9	483	2.0	273	25.8
1965	20,143	21.7	790	4.4	343	47.4
1970	4,889	17.9	21	0.7	42	46.5
1975	13,716	35.8	476	4.4	180	109.7
1978	14,987	37.7	930	7.6	186	127.8
1983	35,700	58.0	3,415	17.7	340	155.1

Note: Figures for newspapers in 1970 and 1979-1983 are for national and provincial newspapers. Those in 1950-1965, 1975, and 1978 include newspapers at the prefectural level.

Number of Health Institutions and Hospital Beds

Unit: 10,000 persons

Year	Health institutions		Hospital beds (10,000)			Hospital beds per 1,000 persons
	Total	Of which: hospitals	Total	Of which: countryside	Percentage in countryside	
1949	3,670	2,600	8.0	2.0	25.0	1.5
1952	38,987	3,540	16.0	3.9	24.4	2.8
1957	122,954	4,179	29.5	7.4	25.1	4.6
1965	224,266	42,711	76.6	30.8	40.2	10.6
1978	169,732	64,421	185.6	114.0	61.4	19.4
1983	196,017	66,662	211.0	124.1	58.8	20.7

Personnel in Health Institutions

Unit: 10,000 persons

Year	Total	Of which: medical technicians						No of doctors per 10,000 persons
		Total	Doctors				Senior nurses and nurses	
			Subtotal	Native doctors	Western doctors (senior)	Western doctors		
1949	54.1	50.5	36.3	27.6	3.8	4.9	3.3	6.7
1952	81.9	69.0	42.5	30.6	5.2	6.7	6.1	7.4
1957	125.4	103.9	54.7	33.7	7.4	13.6	12.8	8.4
1965	187.2	153.2	76.3	32.1	18.9	25.3	23.5	10.5
1978	310.6	246.4	103.3	25.1	35.9	42.3	40.7	10.8
1983	409.0	325.3	135.3	31.3	58.8	45.0	59.6	13.3

Notes: 1. This table does not include those health workers in urban and rural areas who are not released from their regular work.
2. The subtotal of doctors in 1983 includes 2,000 senior combined native and Western doctors.

Mass Sports and Athletes of Various Grades

Year	No of those up to state standards for training (10,000)	No of sports meets at or above county level	Graded sportsmen		
			Total	Of which: Master sportsmen	Grade-1 athletes
1953		246			
1957	156.8*	15,595	67,894	149	1,218
1965	39.2	20,873	139,027	405	862
1978	423.0	19,019	729	67	36
1980	855.7	22,753	47,214	1,147	804
1981	1,014.3	22,983	58,716	910	1,045
1982	844.8	26,281	66,761	691	828
1983	2,529.3	25,360	59,596	818	787

Notes: 1. Asterisk denotes the number of qualified persons under the labor and health system.
2. The number of graded athletes includes newly emerging athletes.

World and National Records Broken

Year	World records broken			World championships won		
	Events	Times	Persons	Events	Times	Persons
1952-1983 total	108	269	237	53	122	139
1957	3	3	3			
1965	28	41	66	5	5	9
1978	3	3	6	4	4	4
1979	13	26	32	12	12	20
1980	7	15	17	3	3	3
1981	8	18	15	25	25	53
1982	11	15	16	12	13	31
1983	13	18	25	37	39	50

Chapter 14. An Increasingly Mature and Robust Work Force

Along with the economic and social developments in the past 30 and more years, China's work force has been constantly strengthened and the workers' quality markedly improved.

More and More People Given Jobs

Because of the backward economy in old China, many people were unemployed and deprived of the opportunity for education. After liberation, on the basis of a vigorous development of production, the party and government adopted methods of labor recruitment, training, transferring to new jobs for training, giving jobs in lieu of charity, offering relief funds, and so forth, and in only a few years, solved the problem of employment left over from the old society for 4 million people. More young people who could not attend schools and women at home were able to participate in social labor. In 1957, the number of social laborers in the cities reached 32.05 million, more than doubling that of 1949. With full employment, the country was full of vitality. Under the "leftist" influence during the "Great Cultural Revolution," more than 16 million intellectual youths were sent to the countryside and, at the same time, large numbers of workers were recruited from the countryside, resulting in unnecessary to-and-fro movements of a huge labor force. Many intellectual youths returned to the cities after the smashing of Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary clique, and the newly matured laborers in the cities also needed placement. Therefore, huge numbers of people were waiting for jobs in the cities, and unemployment once again became a serious social problem. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the policy of "a combination of assignments by the labor departments, voluntarily organized employment and self-employment, all under the guidance of unified state plans" was adopted in coordination with the readjustments of the industrial and ownership structures in order to support collective and individual economies, strengthen the light and textile industries and commerce, and develop the catering and service trades as a means of increasing job opportunities. The work of labor employment yielded very good results. From 1979 to 1983, more than 39 million people were given jobs in the cities, averaging 7.83 million a year. At the end of 1983, the number of urban workers reached 117.46 million, a 6.7-fold increase over the end of 1949. In many regions, the job-awaiting people left over from the end of 1982 were basically employed. The continued increase in the number of employed not only met the needs of developing production and construction, but also helped raise living standards and promote social stability and unity.

Among the social laborers in the cities, 115.15 million were workers and staff members. Their number was 87.71 million, a 10-fold increase over the 8 million of 1949 in the state sector, and 27.44 million, a 294-fold increase over the 90,000 of 1949 in the collective sector.

System of Labor Insurance and Welfare Widely Practiced

In old China, only some government-run enterprises (such as posts and telecommunications and railways) provided some token forms of labor insurance and material benefits sporadically, while the workers of most enterprises had no labor insurance and even less material benefits to speak of. They had no material safeguard against hardship caused by additions to their families, old age, illness, death, injury, or disability. Since liberation, the party and government have shown great concern for the workers' hardship. In 1951, the "Regulations Concerning Labor Insurance of the PRC" was proclaimed and enforced among the enterprises engaged in industry, building industry, posts and telecommunications and communications and transportation. Soon, various systems of labor insurance and free medical treatment were introduced among the state organs and establishments. Since then, the scope of enforcement has been gradually expanded to include all state-owned and most collective-owned enterprises. At present, more than 90 percent of the workers in China can have free medical treatment whenever they are ill; can retire in old age; and can obtain dependable material aid from the state or the enterprises whenever they are temporarily incapacitated or after retirement. At the same time, the state and the enterprises introduced various collective welfare facilities, such as mess halls, nurseries, bathhouses, and barbershops; provided welfare subsidies for the transportation of workers coming on or going off duty, their heating in winter, and their living expenses in case of hardship, in addition to reduction of or exemption from house rents. These measures have greatly reduced the workers' burden and relieved them of further worry. By the end of 1983, the number of retired and resigned workers exceeded 12.9 million.

Ratio of Female Workers on the Rise

Since liberation, the principle of sex equality has opened vast possibilities for female employment. Many women have participated in social labor and contributed their wisdom and ability to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The sex composition of workers was changed. At the end of 1949, there were less than 610,000 female workers in the country, only 7.5 percent of the total number of workers. At the end of 1983, their number was increased to 42 million, 68-fold that of 1949, and accounted for 36.5 percent of the whole work force. In the enterprises engaged in light and textile industries, sewing, catering and service trades, and public health, they accounted for more than 50 percent of the work force and 27 percent of the total number of cadres. Increased job opportunities for women have played a positive role in promoting economic development, improving people's living conditions, raising the scientific and cultural standards of the nation, and realizing sex equality.

Employment Structure Becoming Rational

In the past 30 and more years, the ratios of worker distribution among different departments did not work out smoothly. During the First 5-Year Plan, industry, agriculture, the construction industry, communications and transportation developed fairly rapidly, and the ratio of workers in these sectors rose

from 49.9 percent in 1959 to 55.2 percent in 1957. The ratio of workers in commerce, catering and service trades, cultural, educational and public health undertakings, urban public utilities, and banking departments--all of which are closely related to people's daily life--also rose from 31 percent in 1949 to 35.8 percent in 1959, thus basically meeting the needs of production, construction, and livelihood. In 1958, the national economy was seriously imbalanced, and the ratio of workers under the former category sharply rose to 74.8 percent, while the ratio in the latter category dropped to 20.3 percent. In 1965, after several years of readjustment, the former dropped to 63.1 percent while the latter returned to 31 percent. The proportionate relationship began to become harmonious. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the distribution of workers among various departments again became disproportioned. In 1976, the former again rose to 70.4 percent, and the latter dropped to 25.1 percent, causing great inconvenience to the people. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and guided by the principle of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving," the national economy developed proportionately and steadily, and the industrial structure for workers again became rational. In 1983, the former dropped to 67.1 percent and the latter returned to 27.8 percent. At the same time, in some new undertakings, such as environmental protection and tourism, a fairly large and strong contingent was gradually formed in these undertakings. In the past 30 and more years, the party and government adopted a series of measures to streamline the administrative organs, and the ratio of workers in the government and mass organizations was time and again reduced, from 19.1 percent in 1949 down to 5.1 percent in 1983.

Professional, Technical Personnel Fast Maturing

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the party and government have adopted a series of measures for training professional and technical personnel. In 1952, in the state-owned units, there were 390,000 professionals and technicians of various types. In 1983, this number was increased to 10.18 million, a 25-fold increase. The number of engineers increased 20-fold; that of agricultural and forestry technicians, 28-fold; that of scientific research personnel, 376-fold; that of public health technicians, 10-fold; and that of teachers, more than 50-fold. Others (including those engaged in newspaper publication, literature and art, translation, accounting, statistics, law, and so forth) have also greatly increased. The average number of professional and technical personnel per 10,000 was increased from 247 in 1952 to 1,161 in 1983. These fast-maturing professionals and technicians have played a very important role in promoting the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Marked Improvement in Worker Quality

In the past 30 and more years, the state has actively developed education for workers in order to raise their cultural and technical standards. In 1949, only 280,000 workers, 4 percent of the total number, attended spare-time schools. In 1978, the number was increased to nearly 10 million, more than 10 percent of the total number. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, adult education at all levels was further developed, and by the

end of 1983, more than about one-fourth of all workers in the country had entered schools of various types for training or advanced study. The number of these students reached 10 million, and attending political, business, culture, and science classes became popular for workers. Their political consciousness, work efficiency, and scientific and cultural accomplishments were greatly enhanced. According to statistics of relevant departments, the proportion of cadres of university standard was raised from 5.1 percent in 1952 to 21.2 percent in 1983.

Preliminary Reform in Labor System

For a long time, the state was in overall charge of employment and allocation of labor, while the enterprises had no say in personnel disposition, and the workers, once assigned to any unit, could never be separated from it. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the system of economic responsibility was enforced along with enterprise reorganization, and the irrational labor system is now being reformed step by step. In the enterprises, the system of contract labor has begun on a trial basis and the principle of choosing the most qualified for employment was firmly upheld. At the end of 1983, the number of contract laborers in state-owned units was increased to more than 570,000. At the same time, some regions and departments also tried publicly advertising job openings, permitted the movement of personnel within certain limits, and practiced the democratic election of cadres. Some scientific and technical personnel at the forefront of agricultural and forestry production and some skilled workers, scholars, and experts have also signed technical contracts with the state agricultural and forestry farms, production teams, and specialized households and set up a system of technical responsibility. These measures have begun to produce good results. Along with the restructuring of the labor system, the workers' enthusiasm will be further aroused in promoting the development of the four modernizations.

Number of Laborers (Yearend number)

Unit: 10,000 persons

Year	Number of laborers				Index (1952 = 100)
	Total	Workers	Urban individual workers	Rural collective and individual workers	
1949	18,082	809	724	16,549	87.2
1952	20,729	1,603	883	18,243	100.0
1953	21,364	1,856	898	18,610	103.1
1954	21,832	2,002	742	19,088	105.3
1955	22,328	2,162	640	19,526	107.7
1956	23,018	2,977	16	20,025	111.0
1957	23,771	3,101	104	20,566	114.7
1958	26,600	5,194	106	21,300	128.3
1959	26,173	5,275	114	20,784	126.3
1960	25,880	5,969	150	19,761	124.8
1961	25,590	5,171	165	20,254	123.5
1962	25,910	4,321	216	21,373	125.0
1963	26,640	4,372	231	22,037	128.5
1964	27,736	4,601	227	22,908	133.8
1965	28,670	4,965	171	23,534	138.3
1966	29,805	5,198	156	24,451	143.8
1967	30,814	5,305	141	25,368	148.7
1968	31,915	5,504	126	26,285	154.0
1969	33,225	5,714	111	27,400	160.3
1970	34,432	6,216	96	28,120	166.1
1971	35,620	6,787	81	28,752	171.8
1972	35,854	7,134	66	28,654	173.0
1973	36,652	7,337	51	29,264	176.8
1974	37,369	7,651	36	29,682	180.3
1975	38,168	8,198	24	29,946	184.1
1976	38,834	8,673	19	30,142	187.3
1977	39,377	9,112	15	30,250	190.0
1978	39,856	9,499	15	30,342	192.3
1979	40,581	9,967	32	30,582	195.8
1980	41,896	10,444	81	31,371	202.1
1981	43,280	10,940	113	32,227	208.8
1982	44,706	11,281	147	33,278	215.7
1983	46,004	11,515	231	34,258	221.9

Number of Workers in Various State-Owned Units (Yearend number)

Unit: 10,000 persons

Year	Industry	Construction and prospecting	Agriculture, forestry, water conservation, meteorology	Transportation, posts and telecommunications	Commerce, catering, service, and material supply and marketing	Urban public utilities	Scientific research, culture, education, public health, welfare	Banking and insurance	Government and mass organizations
1952	510	104.8	23.9	112.9	292.3	4.1	239.2	34.4	258.5
1953	594	179.4	42.0	124.7	296.5	6.0	270.8	37.7	274.4
1954	610	173.7	38.1	140.5	330.9	6.1	283.8	36.7	261.6
1955	580	186.8	51.6	148.1	340.6	10.5	270.3	35.7	283.6
1956	717	300.2	82.7	156.4	494.3	19.7	321.1	37.3	294.3
1957	748	271.4	112.3	166.5	488.7	21.8	327.3	36.2	278.9
1958	2,316	639.6	194.0	252.3	454.3	25.6	377.3	27.0	246.7
1959	1,993	664.2	289.5	280.1	553.1	32.9	448.6	26.2	273.0
1960	2,144	692.8	423.3	331.8	564.5	39.0	527.3	25.3	295.4
1961	1,597	397.2	421.9	297.9	546.2	37.2	532.7	25.6	315.1
1962	1,178	244.5	358.4	236.9	500.6	35.3	469.0	28.6	257.2
1963	1,119	265.7	372.7	227.6	497.0	36.7	477.1	29.9	267.7
1964	1,159	318.7	387.7	233.4	517.0	40.4	497.9	35.7	274.9
1965	1,238	383.0	422.0	245.0	550.0	44.0	533.0	36.0	287.0
1966	1,324	418.0	466.0	253.0	570.0	45.0	540.0	35.0	283.0
1967	1,382	392.0	477.0	256.0	588.0	47.0	550.0	36.0	278.0
1968	1,492	379.0	521.0	279.0	588.0	49.0	545.0	37.0	280.0
1969	1,630	393.0	531.0	282.0	589.0	48.0	536.0	35.0	291.0
1970	1,959	431.0	566.0	296.0	619.0	49.0	537.0	33.0	302.0
1971	2,238	475.7	607.4	324.5	680.2	54.7	582.7	33.2	326.9
1972	2,350	504.0	623.0	340.0	723.0	58.0	656.0	35.0	321.0
1973	2,397	513.1	650.8	351.6	740.8	62.4	683.3	35.1	323.8
1974	2,494	525.4	679.7	370.7	777.2	68.0	714.5	36.0	341.1
1975	2,691	558.5	723.3	399.5	829.5	74.7	755.1	36.6	357.6
1976	2,866	597.0	774.7	430.0	889.5	81.7	804.1	37.5	379.6
1977	3,015	614.1	821.9	452.2	931.8	87.4	841.9	38.8	395.4
1978	3,041	661.4	834.2	449.9	969.5	97.3	941.0	40.9	416.6
1979	3,109	671.2	810.4	463.9	1,027.8	110.9	998.1	50.4	451.0
1980	3,246	674.4	805.2	479.3	1,082.1	121.8	1,071.1	62.5	477.1
1981	3,407	669.2	809.5	502.3	1,144.5	131.5	1,131.0	70.8	506.7
1982	3,503	678.5	805.3	515.1	1,179.7	137.2	1,175.0	73.8	562.7
1983	3,552	695.4	803.1	526.0	1,201.0	141.7	1,198.8	76.8	576.0

Number of Workers in Various Urban Collective-Owned Units

Unit: 10,000 persons

Year	Total	Industry	Construction	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline, and fishery	Transportation, posts and telecommunications	Commerce, catering, service, and material supply, and marketing	Scientific research, culture, education, public health, and welfare	Administrative departments	Others
1952	23	23							
1953	30	30							
1954	121	121							
1955	254	221				33			
1956	554	334	126		18	48	21		7
1957	650	274	20		118	167	65		6
1958	662	200	20	172	93	106	51	10	10
1959	714	275	22	138	88	100	51	11	29
1960	925	338	30	215	91	133	64	20	34
1961	1,000	397	35	142	146	148	101	7	24
1962	1,012	419	37	97	153	196	72	7	31
1963	1,079	423	58	92	172	207	89	6	32
1964	1,136	446	76	84	175	204	103	6	42
1965	1,227	505	94	73	173	200	118	6	58
1966	1,264	544	95	71	175	202	120	7	50
1967	1,299	522	115	68	184	225	126	7	52
1968	1,334	450	140	65	220	250	140	8	61
1969	1,379	558	130	62	210	233	130	8	48
1970	1,424	616	126	59	208	230	130	9	46
1971	1,469	691	120	56	200	225	126	9	42
1972	1,524	809	115	54	185	190	122	9	40
1973	1,579	941	107	48	172	164	109	10	28
1974	1,644	986	115	42	180	170	110	11	30
1975	1,772	1,063	142	34	190	186	113	11	33
1976	1,813	1,076	150	30	188	200	120	12	37
1977	1,916	1,142	157	51	189	203	123	14	37
1978	2,048	1,215	175	59	204	211	129	14	41
1979	2,274	1,328	219	52	219	259	133	17	47
1980	2,425	1,428	237	48	216	302	130	14	50
1981	2,568	1,495	255	52	219	352	130	13	52
1982	2,651	1,532	282	55	218	382	113	14	55
1983	2,744	1,574	302	62	215	405	112	15	59

Number of Newly Employed Workers in Cities and Towns

Unit: 10,000 persons

Year	Total	Industry	Construction	Agriculture, forestry animal husbandry, sideline, and fishery	Transportation	Commerce catering and service trades	Culture, education, and public health	Others
1952	883	360	83		56	318	57	9
1953	898	375	80		65	318	52	8
1954	742	342	86		50	209	46	9
1955	640	205	143		54	171	57	10
1956	16	8				8		
1957	104	64			7	33		
1958	106	50		8	7	41		
1959	114	33		25	7	49		
1960	150	35		51	7	57		
1961	105	37		56	7	65		
1962	216	49	4	62	8	71	7	15
1963	231	49	4	73	10	66	7	22
1964	227	48	5	64	10	58	6	36
1965	171	39	5	51	10	48	5	13
1966	156	36	5	45	9	44	5	12
1967	141	33	4	40	9	40	5	10
1968	126	30	4	35	8	36	4	9
1969	111	27	4	30	8	32	4	6
1970	96	24	4	25	7	28	3	5
1971	81	21	3	20	6	24	3	4
1972	66	18	3	15	5	20	2	3
1973	51	15	3	10	4	16	2	1
1974	36	10	2	5	3	14	1	1
1975	24	6	2		2	12	1	1
1976	19	4	2		1	11		1
1977	15	3	1		1	9		1
1978	15	3	1		1	9		1
1979	32	6	1		1	24		
1980	81	10			1	70		
1981	113	11	1		2	99		
1982	147	16	1		2	128		
1983	231	24	1		4	200	1	1

Number of Newly Employed Workers in Cities and Towns

Unit: 10,000

Item	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total	544.4	902.6	900.6	820.6	665.0	628.3
I. Main sources of employees						
Urban persons awaiting jobs and intellectual youths from the countryside	274.9	688.5	622.5	534.3	408.1	406.5
Rural labor force	148.4	70.8	127.4	92.0	66.0	68.2
Graduates of universities, secondary vocational and technical schools	37.7	33.4	80.0	107.9	117.4	93.4
Others	83.4	109.9	70.7	85.8	73.5	60.2
II. Placement of new employees						
State-owned units	392.0	567.5	572.2	521.0	409.3	373.7
Urban collective units	152.4	318.1	278.0	267.1	222.3	170.6
Individual laborers		17.0	49.8	31.9	33.4	84.0

Chapter 15. Higher Material and Cultural Standards

People lived in poverty and hardship in the old Chinese society because of its backward economy. Their standards of living were very low, and many people had to toil throughout the year and yet could not keep themselves free from cold and hunger. After liberation, along with changes in production relations and the national economic recovery and development, living standards rose considerably. Especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and government have adopted a series of strong measures to improve the living conditions of the urban and rural population, achieving remarkable success.

Increased Peasant Income

Land reform was carried out in the countryside in the early post-liberation period. Agricultural production rapidly recovered and developed and the peasants' living standards were markedly raised. Later, along with the development of the agricultural cooperation movement, the peasants' living conditions steadily improved and in 1957, each person in a peasant family had an average net income of 73 yuan. After 1958, because of the long stagnation of rural economy, the increase in peasants' income was slow, and it was not until 1978 that the net income of each peasant was increased to 133.6 yuan in 21 years at an average increase of 2.9 yuan each year. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, implementation of the various economic policies in the countryside aroused the peasants' enthusiasm for production, and on the basis of bumper agricultural harvests, their income was increased by a wide margin. According to a sample survey of peasant families, the net income of each peasant in 1983 was 309.8 yuan, an increase of 176 over 1978, and this increase in 5 years was higher than the sum total of the previous 21 years by 1.9-fold. If inflation is taken into account, real income still nearly doubled that of 1978. In the countryside, the number of poor families which for a long time had to eat resold grain and had to rely on state subsidies and loans was greatly reduced. The proportion of those with an average net income of less than 100 yuan per person was reduced from 33.3 percent in 1978 to 1.4 percent; and the proportion of fairly well-to-do families with an average net income of more than 300 yuan per person was increased from 2.4 percent to 46.4 percent. In the past several years, many specialized households engaged in commodity production have emerged, and their average income per person is in most cases more than 1,000 yuan, and sometimes more than 10,000 yuan. At present, the phenomenon of "poor villages and poor households becoming wealthy, and wealthy villages and wealthy households becoming even more wealthy" rarely witnessed in history has appeared in the countryside.

Increased Staff and Worker Income

In the early post-liberation period, the state adopted the policy of taking over all the personnel of the old government and at the same time made great efforts to solve the serious problem of unemployment that was left behind by the old society. Later, along with economic development, the ranks of

workers continued to expand and their total number in the country increased from 8.09 million in 1949 to 115.15 million in 1983. Many people accumulated from the past, were given jobs, and the number of dependents for each working person (himself included) was reduced from 3.3 persons in the early post-liberation period to 1.71 persons in 1983. While increasing job opportunities, the readjustment of wage scale and the payment of various bonuses and subsidies also helped raise the average wages of workers. Wages in the state sector were raised from 446 yuan in 1952 to 865 yuan in 1983, a 94-percent increase. The average rate of annual increase in the past 5 years was 6.1 percent, higher than that of 1.4 percent in the previous 26 years. Because of the smaller number of dependents, the increase in the average income calculated on a household basis was even larger. According to a sample survey of working families, the average annual income available for living expenses for each person amounted to 526 yuan, a 66.5-percent increase over the 316 yuan in 1978. After deducting the rise in prices of articles of daily consumption, it would still be 43 percent higher than in 1978 with an average annual increase of 7.4 percent. The proportion of families with material difficulties and a monthly income of less than 20 yuan per person for living expenses has dropped from 2.1 percent of the total household number in 1981 to 0.6 percent in 1983, and that of fairly well-to-do households with a monthly income of more than 50 yuan per person increased from 18.4 percent to 29.5 percent.

Rise in Consumption Level of Urban and Rural Population, Change in Consumption Patterns

The consumption level of the whole population (based on the average volume of consumption of each person) rose from 76 yuan in 1952 to 288 yuan in 1983, a 2.8-fold increase. If the increase in prices is taken into account, it was a 1.5-fold increase, an average annual increase of 3 percent. The average annual increase in the past 5 years was 7.2 percent, higher than that of 2.2 percent in the previous 26 years. Before 1978, when the workers' consumption increased faster than that of peasants, the gap between the workers and the peasants was widened. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the peasants' consumption increased faster than that of workers, and the gap was narrowed.

The average consumption of principal consumer goods per person increased very rapidly. In 1983, compared with 1952, the consumption of grain was increased from 198 kg to 233 kg; that of edible plant oil, from 2.1 kg to 4.1 kg; that of pork, from 5.9 kg to 12.4 kg; that of sugar, from 0.9 kg to 4.5 kg; and that of cloth, from 5.7 meters to 10.3 meters.

For a fairly long time in the past, the main concern of Chinese people was to solve the problem of food and clothing. Their living standards were raised a great deal in the past several years, and their consumption pattern underwent a fairly profound change, because of the gradual change to the consumption of high- and middle-grade commodities. According to a sample survey of peasants' income and expenses, the proportion of food in their living expenses dropped from 67.7 percent in 1978 to 59.3 percent in 1983; that of rice and flour rose from 49 percent to 76 percent; that of clothing dropped from 12.7 percent to

11.2 percent (along with a change from the use of cotton fabrics to the use of chemical fibers, woolen fabrics, silk, and woolen yarn); and that of sundries rose from 6.6 percent to 10.8 percent. In 1983, each 100 peasant households owned 63 bicycles, 38 sewing machines, and 91 wristwatches, an increase of 1- to 2.4-fold over 1978. The more wealthy peasants, no longer contented with these "three old items," now began to purchase TV sets, washing machines, cassette recorders, electric fans, sofas, and other high-grade durable consumer goods, and "TV villages" have appeared in some areas.

According to a sample survey on the income and expenditures of working families, the proportion of food in their living expenses rose from 57.5 percent to 59.2 percent in 1983. This rise was mainly because of the good harvests in the past several years, the plentiful market supply, and the increased varieties and improved quality of food. The increase in food prices also had something to do with this rise. The proportion of clothing rose from 13.6 percent to 14.5 percent and that of articles for daily use rose from 16.1 percent to 16.2 percent. In 1983, each 100 working families owned 83 TV sets, 29 washing machines, 27 cassette recorders, 7.3 cameras, 64 electric fans, 1.7 refrigerators, 76 sewing machines, 160 bicycles, 268 wristwatches, 124 sofas, and 101 large wardrobes.

Improved Housing Conditions for Urban, Rural Population

In the past 30 and more years, the state spent 92.7 billion yuan out of its capital construction funds on workers' housing and built new houses with a total floorspace of 927 million square meters. The floorspace of 395 million square meters built in the last 5 years, averaging 79.07 million square meters a year, was 3-fold that of 19.89 million square meters a year in the previous 26 years. In addition, with the funds for special measures and the investments of urban collective units, some 97 million square meters of new workers' residential houses were built in the last 5 years. At present, there are in the cities complete areas of new buildings, including many tall ones. The floorspace per person in the cities was increased from 4.2 square meters in 1978 to 5.9 square meters in 1983. In the past several years, there was a "house-building rush" in the countryside, because the peasants with better income were eager to have better housing conditions. In the last 5 years, the peasants built 2.8 billion square meters of floorspace for their homes. In 1983, each person spent an average of 27.6 yuan, a 6.5-fold increase over 1978, on house-building. The proportion of their expenditures in house-building in their living expenses rose from 3.2 to 11.1 percent. At the end of 1983, the floorspace per person was increased to 11.6 square meters, 3.5 square meters more than the 8.1 square meters of 1978. Now many peasants have replaced their small, crudely built huts with new brick houses, and in some areas with well-to-do people, new modern houses have been built.

People's Savings Deposits Greatly Increased

With their increased income, people in both urban and rural areas are now able to live in comfort and still have money left to be deposited in the bank. At the end of 1983, the total balance of savings deposits amounted to 89.3 billion yuan, 103-fold the 860 million yuan of 1952, and 3.2-fold the 21.1

billion yuan of 1978. Of the total savings deposits in the country, one-third was fixed deposits of more than 3 years.

Improved Living Conditions With Increased Public Utilities and Commercial Outlets

In the past 30 and more years, the state spent 31.4 billion yuan on urban public utilities, including 17.6 billion yuan invested in the last 5 years. The investment in public utilities in these 5 years accounted for 6.6 percent of the total capital construction investment, although in the previous 26 years (from 1953 to 1978), it was only 3.5 percent. The development in urban public utilities has helped to improve living conditions. In the early period of the People's Republic, many cities did not have tap water, and sanitary conditions were very poor. Now, 83 percent of the families have tap water. In the past, only a few large cities had natural gas; now 101 cities in the country have the facilities for burning gas, and 19.4 percent of the households are supplied with gas or liquefied gas. Urban transportation has also been improved. The number of public transportation vehicles (including motor vehicles and tramcars) has been increased from several thousands in the past to 39,000, and the average number of vehicles for every 10,000 people has been increased from 1 to 3.8. More than 140 cities have taxicab service. In the past several years, attention was also paid to tree planting in the cities and to construction in scenic spots. The area planted with trees amounts to 135,000 hectares, averaging 13.5 hectares for every 10,000 people.

In the past several years, comprehensive construction was carried out in townships. After putting up cables, repairing roads, and improving the water supply system, 95 percent of all townships in the country have telephone service, 92 percent of them are accessible by motor car, and more than 300 million peasants can drink clean and wholesome water. In addition, many marsh-gas pools were repaired for household use and cultural and entertainment facilities have been set up in many townships.

For people's convenience, in the past 5 years the state has increased outlets of commerce and catering and service trades of the state sector besides opening country fairs and restoring and developing the collective and individual sectors of commerce and the catering and service trades. At the end of 1983, there were 6.6 million outlets for retails and the catering and service trades throughout the country, 4.3-fold more than in 1978. The personnel of these outlets reached 16.68 million, 1.7-fold more than 1978. The average number of business outlets per 10,000 persons was increased from 13 in 1978 to 64, and the number of their personnel per 10,000 persons was increased from 63 to 163.

Improvements in Health and Cultural Life

While improvement was made in people's material life, the enrichment of their cultural life also continued. The number of educated people has been increased, and their cultural standards raised. According to the General Census, the ratio of people with junior secondary education or higher was raised from 6.4 percent in 1964 to 25 percent in 1982.

In 1983, there were 162,000 movie projection teams, averaging 1.6 per 10,000 persons, and 33 percent more than in 1978. Each day, 4.2 copies of newspapers were owned per 100 persons, and each person owned 7.4 copies of books or magazines per year, an increase of 32 percent and 56 percent over 1978, respectively. Each 100 persons owned 3.5 TV sets and 21 radios, 11- and 1.7-fold those of 1978, respectively.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the state has made great efforts in developing public health and medical service. The number of hospital beds per 10,000 persons was increased from 1.5 in 1949 to 20.7 in 1983, and the number of doctors was increased from 6.7 to 13.3. In 1949, there were only 39 sanatoriums, health stations for women and children, and immunization stations; in 1983, their number was increased to more than 6,500. Most workers now have labor insurance and free medical treatment. In the countryside, great efforts have been made in hygienic work and disease prevention, and acute epidemic and endemic diseases have been greatly reduced. Furthermore, the improvement in living conditions and nutrition have strengthened their constitution and improved their health considerably.

The material and cultural lives of the urban and rural population have undergone marked changes in the past 30 and more years. On the whole, however, their living standards are still rather low, and, in the countryside, the development in different areas and among different individuals is still uneven, leaving much to be desired. In the border regions where natural conditions are poor, incomes are very low and living conditions are harsh. In the cities, the workers' houses are overcrowded and the public utilities, and cultural, educational, and public health undertakings are inadequate for objective needs. These conditions should be gradually improved on the basis of production development.

Growth Indicators for Material and Cultural Standards

	Absolute number (yuan)			Average annual rate of increase (percent)	
	1957	1978	1983	In 21 years from 1958 to 1978	In 5 years from 1979 to 1983
Consumption levels nationwide	102	175	288	2.6 (1.8)	10.5 (7.2)
Peasants	79	132	233	2.5 (1.4)	12.0 (8.6)
Nonagricultural population	205	383	523	3.0 (2.5)	6.4 (3.2)
Average wages of staff and workers (of state-owned units)	637	644	865	0.1(-0.6)	6.1 (2.8)

Note: Figures within parentheses denote actual growth rate after deducting for price increases.

[Continuation of above table]

Item (unit)		1957	1978	1983
Housing: Per capita floorspace (m^2):	cities*		4.2	5.9
	countryside*		8.1	11.6
Savings deposits: Yearend balance of savings per person (yuan)		5.4	21.9	87.1
Transportation: Bicycles per 100 persons			7.7	15.4
Public buses per 10,000 persons		1.0	3.3	3.8
Culture: TV sets per 100 persons			0.3	3.5
Radios per 100 persons			7.8	20.9
Newspapers per 100 persons per day		1.0	3.2	4.2
Books, magazines per 100 persons each year		2.5	4.8	7.4
Education: Number of students in various grades per 10,000 persons		1,111	2,228	1,975[1]
Of which: university students per 10,000 persons		6.8	8.9	11.8
Health work: Hospital beds per 10,000 persons		4.6	19.4	20.7
Doctors per 10,000 persons		8.4	10.8	13.3
Employment: Dependents per city worker		3.29	2.06	1.71
Dependents per peasant		2.08	2.53	1.91
Commercial outlets:[2] Number of outlets per 10,000 people		42	13	64
Number of outlet personnel per 10,000 people		118	63	163

Notes: 1. Includes adult education.
2. Includes retail sales, catering and service trades, and individual ventures.
* Denotes data from sample survey.

Average Consumption

Year	Average annual consumption (in yuan based on current prices)			Fixed based index (%) (based on comparable prices)		
	National population	Peasants	Nonagricultural population	National population	Peasants	Nonagricultural population
1952	76	62	148	100	100	100
1953	87	69	181	107.7	103.2	115.0
1954	89	70	183	108.2	104.4	115.0
1955	94	76	188	115.1	113.4	117.9
1956	99	78	197	120.0	115.0	123.7
1957	102	79	205	122.3	117.1	126.3
1958	105	83	195	124.9	120.0	120.1
1959	97	65	210	112.9	94.7	123.1
1960	103	68	217	106.2	90.4	108.6
1961	114	82	225	99.4	92.0	93.3
1962	117	88	226	103.9	98.8	96.6
1963	116	90	222	114.5	106.8	113.7
1964	120	95	234	121.6	114.1	126.5
1965	125	100	237	132.4	124.8	136.8
1966	132	106	244	138.2	130.9	141.3
1967	137	111	251	143.5	136.8	145.3
1968	132	106	250	138.2	130.4	144.5
1969	135	108	255	141.9	133.9	148.7
1970	140	114	261	147.6	141.4	152.0
1971	142	116	267	149.2	142.4	156.3
1972	147	116	294	153.4	141.7	171.8
1973	155	123	306	161.4	150.3	178.1
1974	155	123	314	161.0	149.0	181.7
1975	158	124	324	163.9	150.9	187.3
1976	161	125	340	166.9	151.4	195.7
1977	165	124	361	168.4	150.9	202.0
1978	175	132	383	177.0	157.5	212.9
1979	197	152	406	188.8	168.4	221.8
1980	227	173	468	207.1	184.8	238.0
1981	249	194	487	222.2	203.3	241.6
1982	267	212	501	234.0	218.5	243.3
1983	288	233	523	250.1	238.2	249.4

Note: This table is based on the portion of national income spent for individual consumption and the average population each year.

Growth Rate of Consumption

Period	National population	Peasants	Nonagricultural population
First 5-Year Plan	4.2	3.2	4.8
Second 5-Year Plan	- 3.3	- 3.3	- 5.2
1963-1965	8.6	8.2	12.3
Third 5-Year Plan	2.1	2.5	2.1
Fourth 5-Year Plan	2.1	1.3	4.2
Fifth 5-Year Plan	4.8	4.1	4.9
1953-1978	2.2	1.8	2.9
1979-1983	7.2	8.6	3.2

Per Capita Consumption of Major Consumer Goods

Product	Unit	1978	1983	1983 as percentage of 1978
Grain	jin	390.9	464.5	118.8
Edible plant oil	"	3.2	8.1	253.1
Pork	"	15.3	24.7	161.4
Fresh eggs	"	4.0	5.9	147.5
Sugar	"	6.8	8.9	130.9
Cloth of various types	foot	24.1	31.0	128.6

Note: Consumption includes the amount supplied on the market and the amount produced by the peasants for their own consumption. Grain refers to commercial grain.

Average Amount of Major Durable Consumer Goods in Use Per 100 Persons

Product	Unit	End of 1978	End of 1983	1983 as percentage of 1978
Sewing machines	each	3.5	7.5	214.3
Bicycles	"	7.7	15.4	200.0
Wristwatches	"	8.5	22.3	262.4
Radios	"	7.8	20.9	267.9
TV sets	"	0.3	3.5	1,166.7

Note: Radios include both vacuum-tube radios and transistor radios.

Wage Increases for Staff and Workers

Item (unit)	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total wages (100 million yuan)	568.8	646.6	772.5	820.0	882.1	934.6
State-owned units (100 million yuan)	468.6	529.4	627.9	660.4	708.9	748.1
Collective units (" " ")	100.2	117.2	144.6	159.6	173.2	186.5
Of which: Bonuses and above-quota piecework wages (100 million yuan)	11.3	48.8	70.3	91.1	109.0	120.9
State-owned units (100 million yuan)	11.3	41.8	60.9	74.4	88.3	96.6
Collective units		7.0	9.4	16.7	20.7	24.3
Average bonus and above-quota piecework wage per capita (100 million yuan)	12.1	50.4	69.4	85.8	98.6	106.8
Average wages (yuan)	614	668	762	772	798	826
State-owned units (yuan)	644	705	803	812	836	865
Collective units (yuan)	5[illegible]	[illegible]42	624	642	671	698

Factors Behind Growth of Total Wages

Item	Increase in 1983 over 1978 (100 million yuan)	Percentage of increase
Total increase	366	100.0
Increase in standard wages due to increase in number of workers	92	25.1
Increase due to increase in bonuses	88	24.1
Increase due to increase in subsidy for nonstaple food	66	18.0
Increase due to wage readjustment	61	16.7
Others (subsidies, overtime, etc.)	59	16.1

Average Wages of Staff and Workers in State-Owned Units

Year	Average wages of workers (yuan)	Indices (1952 = 100) Monetary wages	Real wages	Year	Average wages of workers (yuan)	Indices (1952 = 100) Monetary wages	Real wages
1952	446	100.0	100.0	1968	621	139.2	117.7
1953	496	111.2	105.8	1969	618	138.6	116.1
1954	519	116.4	109.2	1970	609	136.5	114.3
1955	534	119.7	112.1	1971	597	133.9	112.3
1956	610	136.8	128.0	1972	622	139.5	116.8
1957	637	142.8	130.3	1973	614	137.7	115.2
1958	550	123.3	113.7	1974	622	139.5	115.9
1959	524	117.5	108.1	1975	613	137.4	113.9
1960	528	118.4	106.3	1976	605	135.7	112.1
1961	537	120.4	93.0	1977	602	135.0	108.5
1962	592	132.7	98.7	1978	644	144.4	115.2
1963	641	143.7	113.7	1979	705	158.1	124.0
1964	661	148.2	121.7	1980	803	180.0	131.2
1965	652	146.2	121.5	1981	812	182.0	129.4
1966	636	142.6	120.0	1982	836	187.4	130.7
1967	630	141.3	119.5	1983	865	193.9	132.5

Average Rate of Growth of Wages for Staff and Workers in State-Owned Units

Unit: Percent

	Monetary wages	Real wages
First 5-Year Plan	7.4	5.4
Second 5-Year Plan	-1.5	-5.4
1963-1965	3.3	7.2
Third 5-Year Plan	-1.4	-1.2
Fourth 5-Year Plan	0.1	-0.1
Fifth 5-Year Plan	5.5	2.9
1953-1978	1.4	0.5
1979-1983	6.1	2.8

Note: Monetary wages means those wages for which inflation is not taken into account, while real wages reflect adjustment for inflation.

Data From Sample Survey of Income and Expenses of Urban Staff and Worker Families

1. Basic Conditions

		Unit	1981	1982	1983
I.	Number of households surveyed	household	8,715	9,020	9,060
II.	Average population per household	person	4.24	4.14	4.06
III.	Average number of working persons per family	person	2.39	2.39	2.38
IV.	Number of dependents for each working person (including worker himself)	person	1.77	1.73	1.71
V.	Average monthly income for each person	yuan	41.70	44.61	47.74
	Of which: Income available for living expenses	yuan	38.17	41.21	43.83
	Households classified according to income brackets				
	Below 20 yuan	percent	2.05	0.92	0.61
	20-25 yuan	"	5.46	3.68	2.97
	25-35 yuan	"	31.81	25.63	20.32
	35-50 yuan	"	42.29	45.40	46.56
	50-60 yuan	"	11.90	14.20	16.42
	Above 60 yuan	"	6.49	10.17	13.12
VI.	Average monthly living expenses per person	yuan	38.07	39.25	42.16

Note: Income available for living expenses means the portion used for daily living expenses of the family after deducting that portion used for parental support or gifts.

2. Composition of Staff and Worker Living Expenses

Unit: Percent

Item	1981	1982	1983
Living expenses	100	100	100
Food	56.66	58.65	59.21
Clothing	14.79	14.37	14.54
Sundries	18.62	16.87	16.24
Fuel	1.94	1.86	1.73
Noncommercial expenses	7.99	8.25	8.28

3. Average Amount of Commodities Purchased by Each Person of a Staff or Worker Family

Product	Unit	1981	1982	1983	Product	Unit	1981	1982	1983
Grain	jin	291	289	289	Cigarettes	boxes	35.9	31.9	33.5
Fresh vegetables	"	305	318	330	Liquor	jin	8.7	9.0	10.7
Edible oiil	"	9.6	11.6	13.1	Tea	liang	1.1	4.2	3.6
Pork	"	33.8	33.7	36.0	Fresh fruit	jin	42.5	32.3	34.9
Beef, mutton	"	3.4	3.6	3.7	Candy	"	2.8	2.5	2.5
Poultry	"	3.8	4.5	5.2	Pastry	"	7.7	8.1	8.3
Fresh eggs	"	10.4	11.8	13.8	Cloth of various types	foot	18.9	18.7	22.4
Fish, shrimp	"	14.5	15.3	16.2	Woolen piecegoods	"	19.5	19.5	22.8
Sugar	"	5.8	5.6	5.5	Leather shoes	pair	0.46	0.48	0.51

4. Durable Consumer Goods in Use Per 100 Staff and Worker Families

Product	Unit	1981	1982	1983
Bicycles	each	135.90	146.65	159.93
Sewing machines	"	70.41	73.60	76.21
Wristwatches	"	240.76	248.89	268.24
Electric fans	"	42.62	53.17	63.61
Washing machines	"	6.34	16.09	29.08
Refrigerators	"	0.22	0.67	1.65
Wardrobes	"	86.09	94.63	101.48
Sofas	"	89.33	109.49	123.77
Desks	"	55.17	63.37	70.67
Vacuum-tube radios	"	37.45	34.71	32.23
Transistor radios	"	63.07	68.33	72.32
Color TV sets	"	0.59	1.10	2.57
Black and white TV sets	"	57.06	72.21	80.58
Cassette recorders	"	12.97	17.99	27.11
Cameras	"	4.29	5.57	7.28

Data From Sample Survey of Income and Expenses of Peasant Families

1. Basic Conditions

Item (unit)	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of households surveyed	6,095	10,282	15,914	18,529	22,775	30,427
Constant population in households surveyed	34,961	58,153	88,090	101,998	124,286	165,131
Average constant population of each household	5.74	5.66	5.54	5.50	5.46	5.43
Average number of full-time or half-time laborers	2.27	2.38	2.45	2.53	2.58	2.84
Average number of dependents for each laborer	2.53	2.38	2.26	2.17	2.12	1.91
Average number of new houses built by each household within 1 year	0.11	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.31
Average yearend number of houses occupied by each household	3.64	3.84	4.06	4.28	4.56	4.81
Average yearend area of houses per person (square meters)	10.17	11.03	11.59	12.47	13.41	14.25
Of which: housing area (square meters)	8.1	8.4	9.4	10.2	10.7	11.6

2. Average Net Income and Its Source Per Person in Peasant Families

Item	Unit	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
I. Average net income per person	yuan	133.57	160.17	191.33	223.44	270.11	309.77
1. Income from collectives	yuan	88.53	101.97	108.37	116.20	142.84	169.47
2. Net income from household sideline occupation	yuan	35.79	44.00	62.55	84.52	102.80	112.13
3. Other noncredit income	"	9.25	14.20	20.41	22.72	24.47	28.17
II. Proportion (net income = 100)							
1. Income from collectives	percent	66.28	63.66	56.64	52.00	52.9	54.7
2. Net income from household sideline occupation	"	26.79	27.47	32.69	37.83	38.0	36.2
3. Other noncredit income	"	6.93	8.87	10.67	10.17	9.1	9.1

Note: In this table, "income from collectives" refers to the gross income of peasants from the collective including income from basic accounting units and outside these units, as well as from contracted work in collective production. "Other noncredit income" refers to remittances and cash or articles brought in from other places, relief from the state, subsidies for civilian work, relief for crippled soldiers, and other income of a noncredit nature.

3. Consumption of Consumer Goods Per Person in Peasant Families

Product	Unit	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Grain (unprocessed)	jin	496	513	514	512	520	520
Of which: Flour and rice	"	245	279	326	345	384	393
Vegetables	"	283	262	254	248	264	262
Edible oil	"	3.94	4.76	4.97	6.25	6.86	7.05
Meat	"	11.51	13.01	15.49	17.41	18.10	19.93
Poultry	"	0.50	0.63	1.31	1.41	1.56	1.63
Eggs	"	1.59	1.79	2.39	2.50	2.85	3.14
Fish and shrimp	"	1.68	1.39	2.19	2.56	2.63	3.17
Sugar	"	1.46	1.60	2.12	2.19	2.37	2.51
Liquor	"	2.44	2.83	3.78	4.64	5.46	6.39
Cotton	"	0.79	0.89	0.76	0.66	0.77	0.79
Cotton fabric	foot	16.90	15.60	12.89	12.62	11.83	9.53
Chemical fiber fabric	"	1.24	2.18	2.81	3.70	4.59	7.01
Woolen fabric	"	0.07	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.16
Silk	"	0.06	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.21
Woolen yarn, woolen jackets, trousers	jin	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
Rubber shoes, sport shoes, leather shoes	pair	0.32	0.44	0.51	0.49	0.48	0.49

4. Average Number of Durable Consumer Goods Owned Per 100 Peasant Families

Product	Unit	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Bicycles	Each	30.73	36.20	36.87	44.41	51.50	63.41
Sewing machines	"	19.80	22.62	23.31	27.68	32.76	38.07
Radios	"	17.44	26.13	33.54	42.25	50.46	56.82
Clocks, watches	"	51.75	55.14	68.53	89.03	104.35	132.09
Of which: wristwatches	"	27.42	27.83	37.58	55.09	68.09	91.44
TV sets	"			0.39	0.87	1.68	5.99

5. Composition of Average Living Expenses for Each Person in Peasant Families

Unit: Percent

Item	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Living expenses	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	67.7	64.0	61.8	59.7	60.5	59.3
Clothing	12.7	13.1	12.3	12.3	11.2	11.2
Fuel	7.1	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.4
Housing	3.2	5.7	7.9	9.8	10.3	11.1
Sundries, etc.	6.6	8.3	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.8
Culture and services	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2

6. Peasant Houses Classified According to Average Net Income Brackets

Unit: Percent

Income bracket	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
100 yuan or below	33.3	19.3	9.8	4.7	2.7	1.4
100—150 yuan	31.7	24.2	24.7	14.9	8.1	6.2
150—200 yuan	17.6	29.0	27.1	23.0	16.0	13.1
200—300 yuan	15.0	20.4	25.3	34.8	37.0	32.9
300—400 yuan	2.4	5.0	8.6	14.4	20.8	22.9
400—500 yuan		1.5	2.9	5.0	8.7	11.6
500 yuan and above		0.6	1.6	3.2	6.7	11.9

Yearend Savings Deposit Balances in Urban and Rural Areas

Year	Savings deposit balance (100 million yuan)				Average savings balance per person (yuan)		
	Nationwide	Urban areas	Of which: fixed deposits	Rural areas	Nationwide	Urban areas	Rural areas
1952	8.6	8.6	4.8			12.0	
1957	35.2	27.9	19.6	7.3	5.4	28.0	1.3
1965	65.2	52.3	43.4	12.9	9.0	40.1	2.2
1978	210.6	154.9	128.9	55.7	21.9	74.7	7.1
1983	892.5	572.6	463.9	319.9	87.1	237.3	40.8

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